New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1726. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

Of the Mexican window sashes provided for by the recent treaty, [illegible] Gadsden, have reached the south side of the Gila River, [illegible] boundary of California at that point, is the [illegible] to be established by commissioners, [illegible] although the work will be prosecuted under the direction of Lieut. Col. Graham, [illegible] command of Lieut. Col. Graham, [illegible] start from the western boundary of Mexico [illegible] parallel of 31, to run and mark the [illegible] ary of Kansas to the eastern boundary of [illegible] lic. The country over which this [illegible] rapidly prairie, well watered, and presents [illegible] obstacle to travel. The wagons [illegible] supplies for the troops, heavy laden [illegible] stoves and stores, will scarcely [illegible] party, to improve the crossing of the streams and level steep declivities, so make a comparatively easy way for the trains. Thus it is [illegible] there will be a good wagon way construct[illegible] Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the eastern boundary of New Mexico. Before reaching the latter the parallel of 32 crosses the great trail leading from Independence to Santa Fe, which has been extended for more than thirty miles. After striking this trail there is a good road leading to Santa Fe or Albuquerque.

Fort Defiance is situated from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles westward of those places, from either of which there is a road over which the supplies for troops at the Fort have been transported, and which is [illegible] by officers of the army who have traveled over it by a good wagon road. During a year or so[illegible] in New-Mexico the commanding at that military post was compelled to go west[illegible] of the Fort from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles to the villages [illegible] by the Mogollon Indians, who [illegible] larger supplies of grain than the [illegible] are peaceable and industrious.

Thus when the Southern boundary line of Kansas shall have been surveyed, there will be a good wagon road on this route, [illegible] Fort Leavenworth, which are only about two hundred and fifty miles from the boundary of the Fort Defiance and Albuquerque road. It is expected that [illegible] will be given, and the information [illegible] Congress early in the next session.

From the west bank of the Colorado River there is good grazing and [illegible] that the [illegible] road over the Colorado River to the [illegible] Fort Yuma, the head of the Navigation [illegible] Tucson, to the head of the best [illegible] in the neighborhood of San Pedro. [illegible] from San Antonio and Mission [illegible] the Chihuahua Indians, [illegible] of all agricultural products; and there are hundred miles west of the Rio del Norte, the New-Mexico settlements nearer.

It is said that this route can be traveled as well in Winter as in Summer.

From these statements it appears that by next Winter there will be a good wagon road to the State of California irrespective of the other two—the Fort Kearney and El Paso—for which the Act of Congress makes provision.

The official announcement of the appointment of Mr. R. J. WALKER to the Governorship of Kansas, and Mr. STANTON to the Secretaryship, is made in the *Union* of this morning.

The instructions to Mr. R. J. WALKER are full, clear and explicit, and in them are quoted the exact words of Mr. BUCHANAN's inaugural, viz: "It is the indispensable duty of the Government to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinions by his vote." In this the Cabinet cordially concur. They, and those who will shortly administer the affairs of Kansas, believe that there is nothing to prevent such a result in the adoption of the State Constitution, as the Legislative Assembly, at their last session, repealed that portion of the Election law which required a challenged voter to take the oath to support the Fugitive Slave law. Gentlemen who have made personal inquiry relative to this subject have been assured that the Administration and Mr. WALKER will endeavor to carry out their promise in good faith, being fully impressed with the importance of the result.

The President dismissed his many visitors this morning until to-morrow, stating that the Cabinet would meet an hour earlier than usual, to consider special and highly important subjects.

Notice has been given by the British Post-Office of the recent establishment of packet communication with China, in connection with the overland India Mail. Mails for China will accordingly be made up at the London office on the 20th and 28th, as well as on the 4th and 10th of each month.

FLEMING B. MINER has been reappointed District-Attorney of the Western District of Virginia.

There are one hundred and twenty applicants for the twelve or fourteen law-office appointments in Kansas.

Gen. CASS has recovered sufficiently to attend the Cabinet meeting.

From Boston.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—THE LATE MURDER—TRIAL OF REV. J. S. KALLOCK.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 31.

Mr. AUSTIN will assume the duties of the Collectorship of this port to-morrow.

Mr. BATELY, the present Postmaster, will retain the office until the expiration of his commission, which has about a year to run.

The Coroner's inquest on the death of WARNE WOOD has resulted in throwing no light on the murder. The verdict is to the effect that he died on Sunday morning, March 29, from stabs and blows inflicted by persons to the Jury unknown.

The trial of Rev. J. S. KALLOCK, on the charge of adultery, commenced this afternoon, before the Court of Common Pleas in Cambridge. Mr. KALLOCK is defended by R. H. DANA, GEO. M. TRASK and H. W. PAINE.

The trial excites much interest. When the case was called at the opening of the Court, a motion by defendant's counsel for a postponement was disallowed, and thirteen witnesses were called and sworn for the Commonwealth. Mr. KALLOCK occupied a seat near his counsel, and appeared self-possessed, but rather pale and careworn. The indictment was read, charging him with the crime of adultery, committed on the evening of the 9th of January at the Lechmere Hotel, with a woman unknown.

The first witness examined was Rev. W. P. HOLLAND, who testified to the fact that the defendant lectured before the East Cambridge Lyceum on the night in question. He declined to accept his (witness') invitation to take tea at his house, but preferred a room in the hotel for the purpose of looking over his notes.

Mrs. GRIFFIN, 19 years old, wife of one of the proprietors of the house, described to her curiosity being excited by a commotion which she overheard between the defendant and the unknown woman. She saw them through a crevice over the door kiss each other. She saw the woman pluck defendant's sleeve and indulge in other affectionate demonstrations, which led witness to suppose they were not married.

Mr. EPHRAIM R. BAILEY, one of the proprietors of the house testified that Mr. KALLOCK came to the house early in the evening. He introduced the lady as his wife, and called for a private room; and also for a warm whisky toddy which he ordered to be brought to his privately. The curiosity of this witness prompted her to listen at the door, and she heard the man and woman talking. Subsequently she saw the door open.

Without concluding Mr. BAILEY's examination, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 31.

The following bills were reported favorably, by [illegible]

To restrain the clerks of the Courts of the State from acting as notaries.

For the preservation of trout and deer.

To incorporate the Rose Hill Savings Bank, of New-York.

To relate to the Ulster County Academy and Seminary.

To incorporate the Lake Erie and Michigan Ship Canal Transit Company.

The nomination of Aaron H. Erasmus, of Genesee, Livingston County, as physician for the Marine Hospital, was confirmed as unfavorable.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 31.

The Assembly sat until a late hour last night, and after report, the New York Police bill was made the special order for this evening.

Several notices were of less important were introduced and laid over.

The morning session was occupied in passing bills.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

To guard against the spread of pestilential diseases.

Relating to the borrowing of money by Municipal Corporations.

To incorporate the National Academy of Design.

Authorizing payment of certain bounties.

Authorizing the commissioners of quarantine, Brooklyn, to Hamilton avenue.

In relation to taxes and assessments in Brooklyn.

To establish the courts for the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Hunter's Point Ferry Company.

To incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society.

Abstract of Condition Against the Commissioners of Emigration.

The following is a statement of accounts paid out by merchant direction of the State for support of emigrant poor, according to bills rendered by such persons for remuneration, which application is made by the Commissioners of Emigration:

Albany	$7,400 00	Camden	$6,667 01
Albany	281 00	Chenango	200 17
Allegany	1,400 00	Columbia	1,667 00
Cattaraugus	1,881 00	Cortland	14 00
Cayuga	79 00	Delaware	103 00
Chautauqua	11 00	Dutchess	2,267 00
Chemung	2,447 00	Erie	9,000 00
Chenango	1,000 00	Essex	2,140 17
Columbia	1,000 00	Franklin	1,667 00
Cortland	4,000 00	Fulton & Hamilton	1,667 00
Delaware	1,000 00	Genesee	2,000 00
Dutchess	1,000 00	Greene	333 00
Erie	1,000 00	Herkimer	1,667 00
Essex	200 00	Jefferson	2,200 00
Franklin	200 00	Kings	440 00
Fulton	12 00	Lewis	4,004 00
Genesee	1,000 00	Livingston	201 00
Greene	200 00	Madison	333 00
Herkimer	200 00	Monroe	1,667 00
Jefferson	1,000 00	Montgomery	333 00
Kings	11,000 00	Niagara	1,000 00
Lewis	2,000 00	Oneida	4,000 00
Livingston	113 00	Onondaga	333 00
Madison	1,000 00	Ontario	333 00
Monroe	4,000 00	Orleans	333 00
Montgomery	1,000 00	Oswego	1,667 00
Niagara	200 00	Otsego	333 00
Oneida	1,000 00	Rensselaer	1,667 00
Onondaga	1,000 00	Rockland	333 00
Ontario	1,000 00	Saratoga	333 00
Orleans	200 00	Schoharie	333 00
Oswego	1,000 00	Schuyler	333 00
Otsego	200 00	Seneca	333 00
Rensselaer	1,000 00	Steuben	1,667 00
Rockland	200 00	Tioga	333 00
Saratoga	200 00	Tompkins	333 00
Schoharie	200 00	Ulster	1,667 00
Schuyler	200 00	Warren	333 00
Seneca	200 00	Wayne	333 00
Steuben	1,000 00	Total	$117,400 00
Tioga	200 00		
Tompkins	200 00		
Ulster	1,000 00		
Warren	200 00		
Wayne	200 00		
Total	$117,400 00		

In addition to the above, the Commissioners have overdrawn their account at the Shoe and Leather Bank, to the amount of $20,000, to meet current and imperative expenses of their Institutions at Ward's Island and Marine Hospital.

E. CRABTREE, Vice-President.

Dated New-York, March 28, 1857.

From New Mexico and Sonora.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE INCREASE—FEELING IN SONORA IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 31.

Santa Fe dates to the 28th ult. have been received.

The Indian depredations were on the increase.

Several skirmishes had occurred between the Mexicans and the Indians, and numbers of both parties were killed.

It is reported that Judge HOWEN and JAMES LUCAS, and two other Americans had been killed by the Indians near El Paseo, and also that JAMES HUNTER, who had gone to Sonora to purchase mules, was killed by the Government party.

A letter from Santa Cruz River, dated Feb. 26, says that if the people of Sonora had encouragement, they would declare themselves independent of Mexico, and ask to be annexed to the United States. The country is overrun with Indians, who are robbing and murdering the people in every direction.

Another India-Rubber Injunction.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 31.

In the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island, in the case of CHARLES GOODYEAR and other associates against Messrs. BOWEN, BROWN & CRAPPER, Judge PITMAN to-day delivered an elaborate opinion, and granted an absolute injunction upon the defendants from the manufacture of vulcanized rubber boots and shoes.

The Proposed Purchase of Territory from Mexico—The Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 31.

It is stated upon good authority that instead of the purchase of Lower California and Sonora, our Government will conciliate the South by paying the designated sum of $15,000,000 for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is also rumored that Senator BENJAMIN has been offered an appointment for the purpose of accomplishing this purchase.

Indictment of a Post-Office Robber.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 31.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court to-day found a true bill against RICHARD VAN ARSDALE for robbing letters of money at the Somerville Post-Office, where he was a clerk. He will be tried in June.

Steam Boiler Explosion.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 31.

A steam boiler exploded this evening in WOOSTER's Saw Mill, at Trenton, and killed a workman named RAND.

Fire at Vincennes, Indiana.

VINCENNES, Ind., Tuesday, March 31.

The engine-house of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, at this place, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with a valuable engine.

Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 31.

The steamboat *White Bluff*, hence for Arkansas River, was run into by a tow-boat and sunk at Cairo on Friday night. The second clerk and one of the firemen were drowned.

CLAIMS ON THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. WHITTLESEY, the First Comptroller, having decided the Blanchard case, he now proceeds to consider the testimony in the Carnick and Ramsey case, and as soon as he shall dispose of that he will leave the office and return to his home in Ohio.

The cases above mentioned are those in which Congress directed that damages be paid to parties for the breach of their mail contracts by the Postmaster-General. In the Blanchard case Mr. WHITTLESEY has allowed the sum of $22,000.

The chair is one involving a large amount. A contract was made with Postmaster-General HUNTSMAN with CARNICK and RAMSEY for the conveyance of the mail to California by way of Vera Cruz and Acapulco, subject to the approval of Congress. Postmaster-General CAMPBELL cancelled the contract, and Congress directed that the damages they thereby sustained be paid them. This it will be found is the cause of delay that the executive officers of the Government will not be restrained by authority, violations of obligations to individuals, or if they do in this respect, it must be at the expense of the public treasury.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Mysterious Tragedy—Two River Pirates Shot—One of them Dead.

A rather mysterious and tragic affair, resulting in the shooting of two thieves, and the death of one of them, occurred yesterday morning. Between 1½ and 2 o'clock, (yesterday morning,) Officer BRANT, of the Eleventh Ward, while patrolling his beat, was accosted by a young man, thickly dressed and thinly, who inquired the nearest station-house. The request was complied with; a conversation was entered, when it was ascertained that there were nine bayonet wounds in the side of his neck and in his breast. He gave his name as JOHN WILLIAMS, and stated, in explanation of his condition, that he was passing the corner of Barrow and Bedford streets, where two men were quarrelling, and that, as he approached, one of the men, without any cause or provocation, drew a revolver and shot him. He fell to the sidewalk, and then both ran down away.

The story was repeated to an officer, and particulars, that some officers were dispatched to the place designated by the wounded man but a thorough search, then and in the vicinity, failed to reveal the slight evidence of a struggle, and no one living in the vicinity knew anything of the alleged affray. This result tended to strengthen the belief of the officers of the truthfulness of WILLIAMS' story, of the manner in which he received his wounds, and to confirm them in the opinion that he had been shot while attempting to perpetrate a burglary or some more heinous crime. Later in the day he was removed to the City Hospital, where he yet lies. His wounds are not considered fatal.

The Police of the Seventh Ward united themselves in their district in an endeavor to find out the real facts of the singular case. But no slaughter had been committed during the night, nor any breach of the peace, so far as they could learn.

But the real facts soon appeared, and were learned from another section of the City. About 2½ o'clock in the morning the attention of some of the hands on board the Williamsburg ferry-boat *Niagara* was attracted by a small boat moored to Pier No. 23 East River, which appeared to contain a human body. Upon proceeding to the pier and making an examination they found in the boat the dead body of a young man, covered with blood. Notice was at once given to the Police, and the body was conveyed to the Second Ward Station-house, where it was recognized as that of a well-known river thief, named DANIEL O'LEARY, alias John Williams, but more generally and better known as "Smoky." The man had been killed by a discharge of buck-shot, at least one of which entered the lungs.

This made it pretty clear that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some seamen or watchmen while on a marauding expedition among the vessels and docks, and that the young man WILLIAMS, who surrendered himself to the Seventh Ward policemen, was with him at the time. WILLIAMS, too, was recognized as a hardened river thief, known to the Police as JOHN RIGAN.

Coroner GUMBY visited the Second Ward Station-house during the day to hold an inquest upon the body of O'LEARY; but, being unable to obtain any facts other than those which we have here given, was compelled to adjourn till to-day, when it is hoped this mysterious matter will be made clear.

By permission, the body was taken from the Station-house to the residence of deceased parties, where a wake was held yesterday. At 5 o'clock the body was stretched on the third floor of a dilapidated tenement in Mission-place, New-Bowery, in a room beglazed with smoke, and almost devoid of furniture. Everything around betokened poverty, most squalid even for the Five Points. About the corpse stood some two dozen ragged and rough-looking men, but two or three respectable-looking men, one of the women, whose "cry" was intense and most prolonged, held in her arms an infant. She seemed contentedly under the influence of liquor, and when asked what relation she bore to the deceased, she turned suddenly round, and placing the infant astride the corpse, answered, "I am his step-mother sure, and God knows I never begrudged him the bit or sup he ate, poor fellow, when he came, which in troth was not often!" She spoke in a loud and husky voice, and with a strong brogue. She then pulled back the sheet from the body, as if anxious to show the fatal wound on the breast. The miserable mourners looked sullenly on, in quiet—but the moment we left they renewed their lamentations. WILLIAMS, who is at the Hospital, still adheres to the story told to the Seventh Ward Police, of his being shot by an unknown man at the corner of South and Market streets, when there is scarcely a doubt that he was in the boat with O'LEARY when he was shot, and that he rowed to Pier No. 23, and there fastening the boat, left it and his dead companion.

Columbia College Removal.

There is a lively time now in the College building, preparatory to a change of quarters to the old Deaf and Dumb Institution in Fifteenth street, near Fourth-avenue. The library books, cabinet minerals, &c., are nearly all packed, and the removal will take place between the 15th inst. and the 1st of May. By the terms of the late sale of their property, the College may hold possession until the 10th of May, but they are anxious to get away as soon as the alterations now going on in the up-town edifice are completed. Some sixty workmen are now engaged there, and the whole establishment will be fitted up in improved modern style, with gas, Croton water, &c. Commodious rooms will be prepared for the literary societies, and also apartments for the accommodation of the President and two or three of the Professors, with their families.

Prof. ARTHUR has purchased a brown-front house in Thirty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, where he will reside. Mr. ARTHUR is a bachelor, and has hitherto made his home in the College buildings for a number of years.

If the new quarters should prove well adapted to the wants of the College, they will probably be leased for a term of ten years; otherwise the proposed new structure will be commenced at once. But whenever begun, it will prove an ornament to that part of the City, as the trustees are disposed to disburse liberally in its behalf. It will require at least four or five years to complete it. The old yellow building now fronting on Park-place, the walls of which were put up in 1758, will be leveled soon after the 1st of May, to give place to a block of handsome warehouses.

April Fool.

March went out like a lamb. Yesterday was more a Mid-summer than a Spring day, and in spite of the blinding, suffocating dust, Broadway and the millinery and dress-making warerooms were crowded with ladies earnestly given to the study of the April fashions. Dry goods merchants and mantilla warehouses were happy men with plenty of customers and heavy sales. Indeed, the new goods of the season are well calculated to tempt the money from the pockets of any who have a weakness in that line, for they are universally rich and tasteful. Glace, bolzard, and China silks of delicate colors, with flounced or bayadere stripes; chintzes and lawns in palm leaf patterns; and rich grenadines and tissues are most in vogue. We saw an amber grenadine, with chene flounces terminating in an amber fringe, which was very rich. Flounces trimmed with fringe, are very generally worn. Delicate colors, pearl, stone and lilac are most in favor. Skirts are very full and very long—a most excellent thing in the present condition of the streets. The rumor that hoops were about to be collapsed seems to have been unfounded, judging from the testimony of living witnesses. The prophets have gone down, but the hoops haven't.

Bracelet and opera sleeves are still worn. Wide pagoda sleeves, slit up in the inside of the arm, are in vogue for dinner and evening dresses. Sleeves for morning dresses are made large and open, and are confined by a band at the wrist, or finished with a gauntlet cuff, with pads and ribbon adornings.

Black lace dentelle promises to be favorite for the coming season. There are of black tulle, covered with rows of narrow black velvet, or are formed of rows of black lace insertion, edged with narrow lace. Cameoes of clear white muslin, trimmed with bretelles of needle-work, will be much worn. Collar,

[illegible]

Thomas Mallick, Jr.... [illegible] shares.
Edward Martin..... [illegible] shares.
Thomas S. Gibbs..... [illegible] shares.
Wm. C. Brown..... [illegible] shares.
Nathan Hughes..... [illegible] shares.
Richard Cowen..... [illegible] shares.
J. M. Bedell..... [illegible] shares.
Total..... [illegible] shares.

The Survey through Bank to [illegible] would take the whole stock at par, [illegible] be given to them. As some of the [illegible] a premium this cannot be done. Upon the [illegible] with the City Chamberlain of the [illegible] the bids, the stock will be issued. It is [illegible] majority of those putting in the above bids [illegible] awards due them on the Central Park [illegible] in the bids tendered as they [illegible] of stock for the amounts of stock [illegible] after the bids are decided, and [illegible] the date of the awards.

A Senate Address on the [illegible] and bill is now before the Legislature [illegible] providing among other things, for [illegible] State Arsenal on the [illegible] street. This building is [illegible] to view, and was built [illegible] a heavy expense, while General [illegible] very. It is mostly constructed of brick, [illegible] in imitation of granite. The proposition is to sell the building and grounds, which are [illegible] margin of the Central Park, but [illegible] the building has, of late, been [illegible] at least $[illegible].

The removal of the Arsenal to another [illegible] need for several reasons. The sale of the [illegible] it is thought, would not only realize a [illegible] to meet the expense of a new Arsenal, [illegible] large surplus which might be expended [illegible] the city in improving [illegible] other parts of the [illegible] for out of town [illegible] the expense of a year for [illegible] that it is practically impossible [illegible] years for which it is designed. The [illegible] General is obliged to borrow other [illegible] by permission, he occupies an apartment [illegible] Arsenal in White-street. But further [illegible] found in the fact that the [illegible] unsightly and large [illegible] would take the place of the [illegible] Park, and large [illegible] would be [illegible] the addition of another [illegible] the dwelling will be [illegible] Commissioners, have been [illegible] owing to the shaking of the [illegible]

In the event of the passage of this bill, the [illegible] tion has been made to purchase the [illegible] White-street, known as the City Arsenal, which is used only as a storehouse for a few cannon, and as a drill room.

Trade Sales.

BANGS, BROTHERS & CO.'s Trade Sale [illegible] yesterday. At 6 o'clock there were some fifty people present, and the bidding at that hour for [illegible] books was spirited. LEAVITT, DEMING & CO. have dissolved partnership by the retirement of Mr. [illegible] Deming from the firm. The other partners, Geo. A. LEAVITT and JOHN K. ALLEN have associated them JAMES M. ALLEN, late Allen & [illegible] Auburn, and will continue the business under the name and style of GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. They opened the Publishers' Association Trade Sale with invoices of stationery yesterday.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association met in the small Chapel of the University on Monday evening. Mr. CHARLES SELLEY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The report of the Investigating Committee was again read. The Vice-President then made an address occupying an hour and a half. An interesting debate then took place, in which Rev. TYNG, Jr., Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, Messrs. ARTHUR, CHAPIN, FAIRMAN, MCCORMICK, MARSHALL took part.

☞ This is April Fool Day. Lots of [illegible] lies boys and all sorts of practical jokes [illegible] is high holiday in the Catholic Churches, [illegible] masses are said.

☞ Rev. P. F. JONES, pastor of the Central Park Baptist Church, on Sunday [illegible] baptism to [illegible] Fifty-first-street, North River, in the presence of [illegible] some two or three thousand spectators.

Suicide.

LYCIT CONTRERAS, an Italian barber, aged 35 years, committed suicide on Sunday, by cutting his throat, in his lodgings in the Grand [illegible] Frankfort and William streets. From the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, it appears that he [illegible] crushed had become [illegible] from a letter which he left addressed to his [illegible] if informed that the account of money taken by him was not a forgery. The verdict returned by the jury was "Death by Suicide."

Accident Assistance.

JEREMIAH COMSTOCK, aged 18 years, had his [illegible] cut off at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Pearl and Hague streets by car No. 14 of the Second-avenue line. He was taken to his home by the Twentieth Ward police.

Suicided.

A man named THOMAS CHESNUTT, living at No. 96 Oliver-street, was found dead in his bed on Monday night, while in a quiet [illegible] with a sailor of the name of JAMES [illegible] The Spanish [illegible] made his escape, and [illegible] taken to his home.

☞ The purchaser of the Broadway Tabernacle expects to erect on that ground a single large store, with a marble front, and to [illegible] through to Mercer street and the alley, in the form of a [illegible] Broadway front, with the front [illegible] one hundred, and the breadth in the rear one hundred [illegible]

☞ A building, to cost about $40,000, is [illegible] contracted for the Metropolis Industrial [illegible] Bank, and be extended through from Chambers [illegible] to Reade-street. The [illegible]

Fires.

IN MANHATTAN.

At 11½ o'clock last night a fire came out in the boiling house and lumber room of Mercantile Mills, No. 9 Mercer-street, and damaged to the extent of about $600, as we understand.

A young man named GRATTAN, a member of the Hose Company, was rescued while performing his duty, and had taken off his shirt bosom.

On Saturday evening, a drover from this City named WM. F. MCINTYRE, put up at Sherry's Hotel, Albany. On retiring to his room, he left his pocket-book among other things, on the table. Next morning he arose and forgot to take his money, recovered his pocket-book or any portion of his money. He went to breakfast, and on his return found a package of $50 bills, on the Mechanics' Bank, amounting in all to $800, gone.

THE AUDIT OF THE WEEK.

[illegible] man who has anything to do with the [illegible] of course to feel the self-gratulation [illegible] satisfaction which the illustrious ARCHIMEDES felt, but was denied. For the modern pedagogue stands footed where the ancient philosopher was brought to stand, and wields the lever that moves the world, and, for the matter of that, the [illegible] place to boot, banging up all manner of [illegible] and taste that do beshrew his sacred Syracuse. Shall, at least, is the recognized theory of his position, and I, who am of the craft, shall be the last man to call it in question.

But every dignity has its penalty. Will you be Lord Chancellor of England? Then must you [illegible] to put one feather-bed on your head, and [illegible] here your chair, and swelter between the two fires as many hours long as it may please the Peers of Britain and the Bench of Bishops to prose away before your face. Will you be President of the United States? Then must you make up your mind to surrender your hard as completely into the control of others as any young French lady must, and to have it taken freely and disposed of by whomsoever sovereign will.

Likewise if you will be an engineer of the Press and a master of columns of type, you must expect to pay some painful price for your position and your power. And this price—this painful price, this penalty—is the printer. He it who avenges [illegible] upon you and make your lofty [illegible] and in a general way brings you down to the level of mortality by his blunders, [illegible] or wicked, by his humiliating transpositions of your cunningly-devised syllables, and his [illegible] modifications of your elaborately-[illegible] meaning, and his diabolical transmogrification of your most felicitous phrases. I know that the press have some right to complain on the score, and I freely admit, with the magnificent [illegible] as AMPHITRYON, that the chirography of the most gifted man is not always as clear as their paste-s and their thoughts. But this [illegible] of type cannot be dismissed so simply. For the unfortunate is it that the word which unfortunately the severest castigation upon the type-setter's [illegible] invariably turns out to be precisely the one word, tenderly cherished on the writer's [illegible] the apple of his eye, his pet lamb, the [illegible] of his creation, the hinge of his [illegible], the one son of his small solar [illegible]! This fact blazes with the evidence of [illegible], and convinces me that errors of the press are ordained to establish a just balance and well-administered corrective of [illegible] vanity and elation. Does the unfortunate reader question the fact? Let him [illegible] to try his hand at composition and publication, if he wishes to be satisfied on that head. [illegible] the following true tale of the [illegible] which befell a certain friend of mine on the occasion of his first and only venture into the [illegible]—(but I am happy to believe it, in what part of the world he may be now [illegible] the superiority of the American [illegible] and stupidities to contradicting Germans, admiring Italians, skeptic Britons, smoking [illegible], or opinionated Savages, I do not [illegible] accomplished "gentleman of both [illegible]," as familiar with Paris as with Rochester, [illegible] quietly at home in a carry-general and a [illegible], but he had never meddled with the press [illegible] a quenchless rage for justice to a [illegible] printer of his, who had chiseled [illegible] of her pretty fancies into marble, he resolved [illegible] twine a laurel wreath for her fair [illegible], namely, to "write a puff." So a puff [illegible], and a "painful" puff—as our good Newspaper Editors would have called it—and his [illegible] the editor of the ——, was only too glad to take it from his pleasant self, and to [illegible] it for insertion. And inserted it was, and [illegible], and gracefully, and signed with the initials that all the world might read, praise of it, and her, the lovely beneficiary. But what then the world did with a [illegible] for, lacking the "proof" had been [illegible] and the article was very fair [illegible], two slight mistakes had crept in, two letters little friends of vengeance, and had fastened the massive spider-web, of course, upon the [illegible] of this firebrand puff.

"Beautiful!" wrote the ardent amateur, "beautiful is that broad brow, and beautiful that crisped and curly hair!"

"Beautiful!" the painter set it up, "beautiful is that broad brow, and beautiful that crisped and curly hair!" Could even the Dred Scott decision [illegible] a man to this—he treating of a bust of Venus? [illegible] the ardent amateur, "in this delicate frame of Daphne we recognize the very [illegible] of the shy maiden who fled from Love!"

"Yes!" the printer set it up,—"Yes! in this delicate frame of Daphne we recognize the very [illegible] of the shy maiden who fled from *Levi!*" "The maiden who fled from Levi"—what Levi? [illegible] Why did the maiden fly from him? Or does [illegible] stand for *Jew* in the abstract, and Jew [illegible] a mass of gold, and does Daphne typify the rare and righteous ladyhood which shrinks from [illegible] chains and sumptuous slavery, and all the [illegible] show of false and fatal nuptial bonds? [illegible] queried all the wondering town. So queried [illegible] the "desperate" victim of misguided [illegible] and inconsiderate affection, but taking up his carpet-bag, and seeing no man but his blanket, [illegible] into other lands, where I hope he is sitting [illegible] neglected and in his right mind," and far from pain and pleasure both. Him, I cannot follow—nor would I if I could—but I remembered him and his great woe, when I last week saw how cruelly the remorseless fates had dealt with poor, poor, with my "Audit." Miss HAWOR! I assure you that I never, never, never sent you to your dictionary to look for the meaning of *pernicious*, which has no meaning—deserves to have no meaning—and never, I hope, will have any meaning for you, whose heart and whose intellect, I doubt not, will forever keep you from *pernicious* of every kind. But there is a word which I did and do desire that you should think of before everything comes to think of it for you, and that word is—a glowing word—an odious little word enough, were not the thing more odious still in any woman, and most of all in one whose passion should be grave and deep, and true and terrible—as young, perhaps and vibratory. Perhaps you do not need to think of that word now, for I own I have observed (and with the greatest pleasure) that you do not now invariably pass through a quinsy of hysterics before you reach an explosion of emotion, and that you will permit yourself to deviate so far from strictly meteorological analogies as sometimes to give us the lightning of your eyes and the thunder of your voice, without the shower of your tears.

And this is certainly a great, even a very great improvement. Do you not find it so yourself? Do you not feel that it is easier for you to grasp the real sincerities of sorrow and of wrath with your mind, when your illness is yourself entirely from all [illegible] the modulation of your wail or the [illegible] of your general convulsions? There are moments, I know, in which intense feeling so heavily works upon the strongest natures, that the [illegible] and the muscles lose their tone for an instant, and the whole woman gives way to a wild, [illegible] these moments are few, very few, [illegible] of any really superior woman, and the [illegible] of passion, above all, of self [illegible] faithfully is a powerful [illegible] through as icy coldness [illegible] and scorn, I hope, will have any meaning for you, whose heart and whose intellect, I doubt not, will forever keep you from *pernicious* of every kind. But there is a word which I did and do desire that you should think of before everything comes to think of it for you, and that word is—a glowing word—an odious little word enough, were not the thing more odious still in any woman, and most of all in one whose passion should be grave and deep, and true and terrible—as young, perhaps and vibratory. Perhaps you do not need to think of that word now, for I own I have observed (and with the greatest pleasure) that you do not now invariably pass through a quinsy of hysterics before you reach an explosion of emotion, and that you will permit yourself to deviate so far from strictly meteorological analogies as sometimes to give us the lightning of your eyes and the thunder of your voice, without the shower of your tears.

And this is certainly a great, even a very great improvement. Do you not find it so yourself? Do you not feel that it is easier for you to grasp the real sincerities of sorrow and of wrath with your mind, when your illness is yourself entirely from all [illegible] the modulation of your wail or the [illegible] of your general convulsions? There are moments, I know, in which intense feeling so heavily works upon the strongest natures, that the [illegible] and the muscles lose their tone for an instant, and the whole woman gives way to a wild, [illegible] these moments are few, very few, [illegible] of any really superior woman, and the [illegible] of passion, above all, of self [illegible] faithfully is a powerful [illegible] through as icy coldness [illegible]

courts and the gin-palaces, and beneath the blare of the street lamps, in women who are forever flying from their own lives, or drifting helplessly down in a welter of sin and shame. The despair, the bitterest agony, of the intellectually and spiritually wicked, marks itself quite otherwise. Such a character (such a woman I cannot quite resolve to call her) as LEONORA in the "World Own," for instance, malignant, cool and flexible, loses all semblance of consistent reality when she is represented as bursting into tears and choking with sobs at every crisis of her feelings. The thing is totally out of nature. Yet not much more natural is it that "Camille" should be portrayed as liable to the same affections of the throat and eyes. For Camille, though her habits of life have been such as develop a febrile quality in the constitution, is nevertheless a woman capable of intense self-control, and should never lose that self-control, nor seem on the point of losing it, excepting in moments of the most unexpected excitement. When Miss HAWOR renders the whole scene between the father of Armand and herself in a capricious spasmodic way, she sadly interferes with the effectiveness of what is otherwise most striking and the most admirable piece of acting which has been seen in a long time upon the New-York stage. Will she not give this matter a thought,—not in regard to the play of the "World's Own," which Lola has been definitely withdrawn, but in regard to "Camille," and still more particularly in regard to "Medea,"—during this closing week of her engagement, and so leave us with a complete confidence in the stable reality of her power? For my own part, I still hold her to be the most gifted actress that has come to us in many years. I had supposed it possible that the fair Pythoness of Dodworth's, Mrs. HATCH, might dispute the palm with her. But after reverentially submitting myself to the wisdom of that lady throughout an evening not the shortest of the season, I have given up that supposition. MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, in one of her European letters, says that Mr. CARLYLE complained to her of COLERIDGE, that it wasn't "pleasant to sit for three hours and be pumped into as if you were a bucket." My experience of Mrs. HATCH brings me to the same conclusion, though with a difference—for whereas CARLYLE may have come away from COLERIDGE overflowed with "milk of Paradise," I came away from the prophetess of Dodworth's deluged with the "waters of Foo foo and Fum-fum, rivers of China." Seriously, I do not know how to describe my experience of the spirits at Dodworth's otherwise than in the expressive language of Maistre WACK, who sang in verse the story of Normandy a thousand years ago: "I went to the forest of Fontetland," quoth straightforward Robert, "to find a stone therein upon which to that stitch forthwith knows all things that shall be forever more! I went, I looked, I returned—*like a fool I went, as a fool returned, and like a fool I did return.*" Flatly and honestly, let me say it—whatever truth there may or may not be in the doctrine of Spiritualism—or to whatever degree the lady in question may be "inspired by wiser powers than dwell in Rome"—this is true and to be established—that the metaphysics, physics and theology, put forth by her on the evening, do those disembodied powers no manner of credit. I did not hear her utter one word that might not have been uttered by any one of fifty odd, yes, very odd women, selected at random from any New-England corncticle of reformers in the merry month of May, or the mad month of March. Any man whose miserable fate has made him familiar with the distortions of Kantian and Fichtian reasoning which pass current with the more exacerbated portions of the undisciplined, eager and vivacious New-England population for discoveries of truth; with the rationalistic theology as it is diluted in the discourse of the most insufferable class of mortal men, the half-educated clever magi of the East, and with the fragmentary morbidities of misunderstood physiological doctrines as put forth by the lesser lights of the Wilkinsonian school, could not fail to recognize the ghosts of long-departed hopes, rather than the sheeny spirits of new angels of wisdom, in the tenor of Mrs. HATCH's discourses. I should be sorry to seem at all uncivil or ungallant, but indeed I was very improperly glad to get away from Dodworth's Rooms on the occasion in question. Why then are so many people so improperly glad to go there. Thereof, anon.

Robert J. Walker's Acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have, at your request, reconsidered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas.

I understand that you, and all your cabinet, cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully, in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment.

I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people of that Territory. If this decision cannot thus be made, I see nothing in the future for Kansas but civil war, extending its baneful influence throughout the country, and subjecting the Union itself to imminent hazard.

I will go, then, and endeavor thus to adjust those difficulties, in the full confidence so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority, with the co-operation of all your cabinet.

As it will be impossible for me to leave for Kansas before the second Monday of May next, I would desire my appointment to take effect from that date.

Very respectfully, your friend,

R. J. WALKER.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

MR. WALKER'S VIEWS IN REGARD TO SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

Extract of a Letter written by Mr. Walker, September, 1856.

If this question, as provided by the Kansas and Nebraska bill, should be left to the people of the Territory in forming their State Constitution, it will be determined by soil, climate, productions and the laws which govern the movements of population. Have the North, aided by its greatly superior numbers, by European, non-slaveholding immigrants, by the greater facility of movement, unencumbered by the transport of slaves, or the apprehension of their ultimate condition were taken, have great advantages over the South in the settlement of new Territories; and should be perfectly satisfied with the principle which leaves the determination of this question, when they become a State, to a majority of the people of the Territory. This is the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This is non-intervention—absolute non-interference by the Federal Government.

There is another reason not heretofore adverted to, which seems to render it impracticable long to maintain Slavery in Kansas. In all the Slave States, there is a large majority of women who are non-slaveholders, but they are devoted to the institutions of the South—they would defend them with their lives—and on this question the South are a united people. This class, composed of many small farmers of merchants, mechanics, overseers, and other industrial classes, constitute mainly the pride of the South, and cheerfully unite in carrying out those laws essential to preserve the institution. Against a powerful minority and constant agitation, Slavery could not long exist in any State. It is a well-known fact that this result would have followed soon, in several of the Slave States, but for the unanimity speedily produced there by the Abolition agitators and incendiaries of the North. Now, Kansas is much divided on the question of Slavery there; there is a powerful minority there, if not a majority. A party not neutral but bitterly hostile to the institution; and for this, in addition to the reasons before given, I do not believe Slavery will become a Slave State.

(Advertisement.)

Trinity Church Affairs.

Remonstrance and Protest of the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church against the repeal, amendment, modification or alteration of the act of 1814 in relation to the self corporation.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of New-York:

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists have to defend themselves against an application, understood to have been made to your honorable bodies, by certain persons describing themselves as inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New-York, for the repeal or modification of a certain law passed Jan. 28, 1814, entitled "An act to alter the name of the corporation of Trinity Church, in New-York, and for other purposes."

Your memorialists have also learned with surprise and regret, that a bill has been recently introduced into the Senate intended to impair, if not to destroy the rights and franchises which your memorialists have enjoyed without interruption for more than a century and a half.

Your memorialists respectfully represent that the same application was made to the Legislature in 1846, and that it was renewed in 1847; that it was on each of these occasions pressed with great zeal and activity, that it was supported by counsel of eminence who were fully heard on behalf of the applicants, and that its merits were thoroughly discussed and investigated, that Standing Committees of the Senate in 1846, and the House of Assembly in 1847, reported against it, and that the Legislature, in each instance, refused to attempt any interference with the rights of your memorialists.

Your remonstrants respectfully represent, to your honorable bodies, that when the said act of 28th of January, 1814, was applied for, the following petition for the same (prepared by a Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church, consisting of Richard Harrison, David M. Clarkson, Thomas Barrow, Robert Troup, Jacob Le Roy, Peter Augustus Jay and Thomas L. Ogden) was presented to the Legislature of the State, viz.:

"*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:*

The petition of the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New-York,

Respectfully sheweth

That so long ago as the year one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, your petitioners were incorporated by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, and have ever since continued to be a body politic and corporate, by virtue of their said charter.

That at the time of granting the same, it was contemplated that Trinity Church therein mentioned, should be the sole and only parish church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, in the said city, and that in fact it continued to be so until the Revolution by which the independence of the United States was obtained, and for a number of years after that memorable epoch.

That soon after the Revolution above mentioned, an act of the Legislature, passed for making such alterations in the Charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church as to render it more conformable to the Constitution of the State; by one clause, whereof all the rights, privileges, benefits and emoluments which, in and by the said charter, were claimed to be secured to the inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Church of England, were conferred upon all persons professing the religious members of the Episcopal Church, who should hold, occupy, or enjoy a pew or seat in the said church, and should regularly pay to the support of said church, and such others as should be the said church, partaker of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the said City.

That since the passing of the act above referred to, the churches of Trinity Church, and of the churches or chapels belonging to the said Corporation and the regular communicants therein, have been the only persons admitted to vote at elections for Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the said Corporation, according to the just and fair construction, contemporaneously and ever since given to the said act.

Your petitioners beg leave further to show, that in consequence of the rapid and unexampled increase and prosperity of our country since the said Revolution, and the corresponding growth and population of the City of New-York, Trinity Church aforesaid, with the churches and chapels belonging to its corporation, became insufficient for the accommodation of all the inhabitants of said City who professed themselves members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or wished to become so, on which account, and for a variety of other reasons not necessary to be suggested, numerous persons of this description have been induced from time to time, to form themselves into distinct corporations, each having its own peculiar endowments and places of worship, with rectors and other offices of their own choice, totally independent of any control or interference of your petitioners.

That a number of such religious corporations have accordingly been organized as the law directs, some with and some without the concurrence of your petitioners, to all which your petitioners have made liberal donations, and with whose internal concerns your petitioners or any of the members of the corporation of Trinity church, as such, do not claim any right to intermeddle, nor do the said corporations possess or claim any right for themselves or their members, to vote in the elections, or regulate the affairs of Trinity church.

Nevertheless, a few individuals belonging to such separate corporations, have recently pretended to claim that right, and at the last annual election of church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, held in the month of March, in the year 1812, two or three persons being members of the incorporated churches separate and distinct from your petitioners, tendered themselves as voters; but their votes, under an ordinance previously passed, by your petitioners, were rejected, and no measures have been yet taken to enforce or establish the right so claimed.

It must be obvious, however, that attempts of this nature cannot fail to produce strife and litigation and to foster and to keep alive pretensions of the most unreasonable nature, and of the most mischievous tendency.

Your petitioners are, moreover, sensible that since the formation of such distinct corporations, the corporate name by which your petitioners are designated has become inapplicable, and ought to be changed, as they do not comprehend in their body all the inhabitants of the City of New York who now profess to be of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and your petitioners are further convinced that it has become essential to the peace and harmony of said church, that all doubts respecting the persons entitled to vote for church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, which may exist or arise in consequence of the said separate corporations, should be finally obviated and settled.

Your petitioners beg leave further to represent that the law which requires religious corporations in New-York, Albany and Schenectady, to exhibit an inventory and account of their estates and revenues at certain periods, is attended with considerable expense and trouble without producing any valuable effects, that after such inventory and account has once been exhibited it cannot be useful to exhibit it again, unless the corporation should acquire further estates, and that as far as the corporation of Trinity Church is concerned, they have hitherto complied with the law, and hold no property (their communion plate and church furniture excepted) other than what they held and were possessed of long before the said Revolution and are legally entitled to hold by the charters and grants of the ancient Government, confirmed and established by the Legislature of the State; though your petitioners have greatly diminished that property by grants and donations to Columbia College, to a free school which the Legislature has incorporated, to a society formed for the promotion of religion and learning, and to many churches and religious societies, not only in the City of New-York, but elsewhere in different parts of the State.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable body will pass an act for altering the name of their incorporation, and also to obviate and settle the questions that might arise in consequence of incorporating other Episcopal congregations in the City of New-York, and to do away the necessity of such inventory and account being exhibited more than once, unless upon the acquisition of additional property of religious corporations.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

By order of the Corporation of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York.

[L.S.] T. L. OGDEN, Clerk."

Your remonstrants further respectfully represent, that the said petition was true in every particular; that it stated the favorable situation of the Legislature, that the bill brought in pursuant to its prayer, was popular in both Houses of the Legislature, and passed by large majorities.

That the application for said bill, and the fact that it was pending in the Legislature, were notorious, and were the subject of public discussion in the City.

The said bill was fully debated and discussed at the several stages of its passage through the Legislature, and the House of Assembly before acting on it called on the eminent Abraham Van Vechten, then Attorney-General of the State, for his opinion on the questions of right alleged to have been affected by it, and that the officer returned it as his opinion that the proposed bill, if passed, would not vary, affect or divest any existing rights.

That objections were made to it in the Council of Revision, on which that Board was equally divided, so that the bill became a law in conformity with the then existing Constitution, the Council of Revision having taken no order on the subject.

Your remonstrants further represent, that if the law of 1814 had not been passed, the reasons urged in the above petition would apply to the present day with much greater force than they did then, and justice and public policy would now require the passage of a declaratory act to the same effect.

Your remonstrants further represent, that the law in question, while pending before the Legislature, received the general approbation and support of the Episcopal inhabitants of the City of New-York. This it has now been constantly with the single exception, that at the annual election in 1846, at a time of unusual excitement in the Protestant Episcopal Church, one person, a gentleman of the legal profession, claimed by right to vote; admitting at the same time, that he had never communed in Trinity Church or in either of its chapels, that he did not own or hold a pew or seat in any or either of them, and had never contributed to the support of Trinity Church. That the vote thus tendered was rejected, and that the rejection was acquiesced in, without any attempt to establish by judicial proceedings, the claim thus set up.

Your remonstrants further represent, that since the new fifty separate and distinct Protestant Episcopal Church corporations, or societies in the City of New-York, (instead of the nine which existed in the year 1814,) besides the corporation and parish of Trinity Church.

Your remonstrants further represent that all the said new churches have been assisted by donations from the property and funds of your remonstrants, except two of them, which never applied for such aid; that such donations or endowments have in several instances (as in those of Grace Church, St. Mark's and St. George's) been of very large amount; and that your remonstrants have, during the last forty years, also contributed largely to new churches in every part of the State, so that the income of the corporation has never been at all equal to its expenditures, the deficiency being supplied by sales of real estate and by loans.

Your remonstrants further represent, that elections in Episcopal churches are usually conducted without excitement, and are almost always nearly or quite unanimous; accordingly it seldom happens that more than twenty votes (if so many) are polled, whatever may be the number of the constituency. The same remark is believed to apply to elections held in incorporated charitable and literary societies generally. That in the corporate elections of Trinity Church when there is no contest, the number of votes is generally small. That no inference can fairly be drawn from the neglect of corporators to exercise their right of voting; except that they are entirely satisfied with the management of their corporate body to which they belong; that there is no obstacle in the way of persons being admitted corporators of that church, the sole conditions being that they shall duly attend the services of the church, and hold a pew or partake of the holy communion in said church, or own a pew therein, or hire it from the church; and that all or any of the petitioners for the repeal of the act could have become and still can become members of the corporation by complying with these conditions, which are not only reasonable in themselves, but consistent with the usage and practice of all religious societies of every denomination of Christians throughout the State.

Your remonstrants further represent that the said act of 1814 was passed at a time when harmony had just been restored in the parish, after a long and exciting personal controversy, and was intended to preserve order and harmony in a numerous religious communion. This it has happily effected and maintained for more than two generations.

Your remonstrants further submit, that the question of the propriety of the act of 1814, has been three times considered in the Legislature; first, at the time of its passage; second, in 1846, by the Senate; and third, in 1847, by the Assembly. Persons not members of the congregations of Trinity Church but members of other church corporations, claiming to be corporators of your memorialists, have never sought to establish their claims by the decision of a court of justice. No obstacle prevented their doing so, either before or after the passage of the act of 1814. If that act was unconstitutional, as it is argued, it interposed no obstacle at any time; it was simply void. But it was impracticable for your memorialists to test the question in any such mode. All they could do was to resist the claims of such persons when they should be urged, with the statements and, with them alone, to bring the matter to the attention of the courts. And should the Legislature think it fit to frame purporting to repeal, alter, or amend the law of 1814, above referred to, your memorialists, looking to the world, that the law of 1814 forms a part of their charter, and consider the repeal, altered, or amended, without their consent, the question of the constitutionality of the law, and the further question whether it has not been tacitly acquiesced in by all persons concerned, have still remain to be determined upon the courts. The same points of dispute which now exist would still continue, and the further one to be added, as to the right of the Legislature to interpose in the manner suggested.

Your remonstrants further represent, that when these repealed, Sections had the Legislature, and the acknowledged neglect of the parties complaining to assert their alleged rights in the courts of the State for the 1813 above referred to, caught in a trap, had lay dormant until those who were the parties to the contest of its unconstitutionality in the Courts, the only proper tribunals for the decision of such questions, that the unexpected presence of your petitioners, relying under that law for their rights, and the different rights, franchises and property, to be affected by its repeal or to confirm, ought on the strongest grounds of public policy to have the same operation in confirming the title of your remonstrants with stockholders, than against mortgagees, which a lapse of less than half that period has on such other private right or property, however acquired. They submit that the public confidence in the stability and security of all property and private rights will be seriously shaken, should the Legislature assume to interfere with a grant of corporate franchises, after a lapse of nearly half a century, for the express purpose of enabling parties to revive and reopen a question which, if it ever existed except in name, has been long since disposed of.

Your remonstrants further state that the parishioners and communicants in their churches of the communion in this City, who would or might be qualified to vote for parochial officers of Trinity Church under the proposed act, are many thousands in number, and may become much larger in the ordinary state of things. But, moreover, whenever (as might frequently be the case,) motives or hopes of pecuniary profit were presented, this number would be swelled by a host of others, excited by the expectation of gain, who without any sympathy of opinion, or of feeling with the Episcopal, or any other religious body, could be constituted nominal Episcopalians and legal voters at an easy rate. Thus considering the various doctrinal differences, temporal interests and selfish aims that may exist among so large a number, the facility with which that constituency may be increased for personal purposes in times of partisan excitement, the certainty that such excitement would be of frequent recurrence, if not invariable, as every election where an endowment so greatly exaggerated and over-estimated by public opinion would be the prize of the contest, this act, if carried into operation, would inevitably all not only the parish of your remonstrants, but every other parish in the City, with discord, confusion, and personal animosities.

Your remonstrants, in referring to the fact, that while the administration of this corporation has been assailed on almost every other point, no imputation nor even insinuation has ever been made, that either the present or any former vestry, or any of their members, have ever been influenced in the discharge of their duties, by any corrupt motive or by considerations of personal interest, may perhaps, without indelicacy, be permitted to say, that while they regard the observance of strict personal integrity in the administration of such a trust, as a matter of such obvious and imperative duty as to call for no commendation, yet the fact that in the long history of this corporation, no instance of the violation of this duty has ever occurred, or even been suspected, is not without its weight as an attestation to the ability, efficiency and security attending the working of the system as it now exists.

The proposed measure is founded on two reports made to the Senate, embodying the broad and strong censure on your remonstrants' execution of their duties. Your remonstrants respectfully represent, that these charges are, in their judgment, unsupported by the evidence, and they respectfully refer to the Legislature of the State for the protection of your remonstrants' right, and to their fellow-citizens for the vindication of their character, to the testimony itself, whether produced for or against them. They confidently believe that while much of the adverse testimony will be found, on examination, to be mere matters of opinion, or hearsay on second or third hand information, on the other hand the positive testimony of those actually acquainted with all the facts of the management and application of the property will show that the charges brought against your remonstrants are without foundation; and they appeal to such testimony with entire confidence, even though that produced against them was taken privately and exparte, your remonstrants not having been present to demand from those who gave it, further explanations or specifications of names, dates and facts. They feel confident that the examination and comparison of the whole body of testimony will prove to the Legislature, that your remonstrants have had steadily in view in the management and application of their funds, the support of the Gospel and its ministration, and the promotion of religion, morals and education, wherever their aid could be most effectual in this City and throughout the whole State. That testimony shows that if, in any instance, such application of their funds was ill-judged, it arose not from personal or partisan motives, but from an error of judgment, incident to all human counsels, whilst in general their endeavors have been largely blessed in promoting the best interests of society.

In conclusion, your remonstrants respectfully claim that the law in relation to your remonstrants passed in 1814, and above referred to, forms a part of the charter of this corporation, granted by the State and accepted by your remonstrants, and that the same cannot be repealed, amended, modified or altered without their consent. Such consent your remonstrants are compelled by a sense of duty to withhold, and against any repeal, amendment, modification or alteration of the act in question, they pray leave hereby firmly, but most respectfully, to protest.

And your remonstrants will ever pray, &c.

By order of the corporation of Trinity Church in the City of New-York.

[L.S.] WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., Rector.
WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.
RICH'D H. OGDEN, Clerk.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, } Church Wardens.
JOHN ROBERT MYLOW, }

HENRY NORRIS, } RUF'S H. OGDEN,
ALEX'R R. McDONALD, } CYRUS CURTISS,
G. C. VERPLANCK, } GEORGE F. CAMMANN,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, } ABM. T. ANDERSON,
JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, } F. PRYER,
GEO. F. STRONG, } JAMES L. JONES,
SAM'L T. SKIDMORE, } JOS. DELAFIELD,
W. H. FALLS, } ABRAHAM B. SANDS,
GOUV. M. OGDEN, } JOHN A. DIX,
Vestrymen.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY INQUIRY.—The Toronto Globe says that the working supporting the injured locomotive gave way Thursday, and that the engine was again entirely submerged. Means were being provided to raise it again yesterday. On Thursday a special train was dispatched with the jurors and the Corporation to examine the swing bridge over the Welland Canal, which is constructed in the same manner as that which gave way. The strength of the bridge was severely tested in their presence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 30.

BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

INDIA RUBBER—[illegible] OF ARGUMENTS—[illegible]

The New Haven India Rubber Company et al., vs. *The United States India Rubber Company* et al.—This was a motion for an injunction, to prevent the defendants from manufacturing and selling goods, the complainants claiming to have the exclusive right so to do, by assignment from Goodyear, to whom the patent for vulcanized rubber was issued on June 15th, 1844.

The defendants claim the right to manufacture them under a license originally granted by Goodyear to the Naugatuck India Rubber Company, and by them assigned to the defendants. By this agreement, made July 13, 1844, Goodyear gave to the company, with few exceptions, his whole right under the patent. The company, amongst other things, were to pay certain tariffs on the goods manufactured, and to stamp the goods with his name and the date of the patent. Goodyear covenanted not to license any other persons, reserving, however, the power to sell the exclusive right for any particular subject of manufacture under the patent for a gross sum, provided that before such sale the company should have the right to become the purchaser of it on the same terms and such sale was not to be made except on the refusal or assent of the company to purchase it for sixty days after the offer should be made to them, nor then until one-fourth of such gross sum should be first paid or secured to them to their satisfaction, and upon such sale the license of the company to the extent of the exclusive right sold, was to cease.

On Oct. 29, 1846, Goodyear, for the sum of $6,000, sold to Charles Ely and Edward Chase the exclusive right to make cut-springs under the patent. At the time of this transfer the factory of the Naugatuck Company was at Naugatuck, Conn., and all the Directors, except one, lived at Hartford; but they had an office in New-York, where the other Director, Charles J. Gilbert, who was also Treasurer, attended. Notice of Goodyear's intention to sell to Ely & Chase was given to Gilbert in the month of July, 1847. $1,000 of the $6,000 was paid to a Mr. Dorr, as a commission for effecting the sale to Ely & Chase; and on Nov. 4, 1847, Dorr delivered to Gilbert a draft for $1,000, for the Company's share of the purchase money, which draft was paid, and the transaction was entered on the books of the Company.

Ely & Chase assigned the right purchased by them on Dec. 28, 1846, to the New-England Car Company; and this right was by them transferred to the complainants Nov. 20, 1847; and on Nov. 4, 1849, the Naugatuck Company assigned their right to the defendants.

Held by the Court—That the notice by Goodyear to Gilbert of his intention to sell to Ely & Chase, and the receipt by Gilbert of the draft for $1,000, are to be held to be notice to and the receipt by the Naugatuck Company itself; that the notice was not required to be in writing; and that the receipt of the draft without objection was a waiver of any defect in the compliance with the conditions of the contract between them and Goodyear which were for their benefit.

That the Naugatuck Company having allowed Ely & Chase to become the purchasers of this right to manufacture cut-springs without objection, could not be held to be estopped from saying that they had not assented to it.

That the right to manufacture cut-springs having been thus transferred by Goodyear to Ely & Chase in accordance with the terms of the agreement of July 13, 1844, the right of the Naugatuck Company to make them ceased, and they could transfer no such right to the defendants, while the complainants being the assignees of the right of Ely & Chase, have the exclusive right to manufacture cut-springs, and are therefore entitled to the injunction against the defendants as prayed for by them.

For complainants, Mr. Dickerson; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Eaton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 31.

Martin Isaac Snyders having been taken in yesterday before Judge Betts in his Chambers, made his first public appearance in Court this morning, and seemed to watch the proceedings on the case of those alleged co-conspirators with interest.

Lydia Ann Fayard and Francis Fayard were put on trial charged with passing counterfeit money. Another woman called Sarah Lizette was indicted with them, but the District Attorney announced that she have a separate trial. Mr. Brady appeared for the accused. It appeared very plainly that Mrs. Fayard was past a bad quarter of a mile from the garden, the two women and the man Snyders, and that they were standing and passing another one, and offered money which was refused by other persons. No bad money was found on them, however. Mr. Spencer claimed that there was no evidence to convict the man, and that if the jury did convict him they must then acquit his wife as being under his control. Judge Betts charged the Jury that whether she was under control was a question for the Jury to decide.

The Jury, after a short absence, came in, saying that they had examined the matter carefully and could not agree. They were therefore discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peckham.

DIVORCE—PRACTICE.

McGiffert vs. *McGiffert.*—This suit is brought to obtain a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii*. The defendant has answered, denying the offences charged in the complaint on which the claim of plaintiff is based, and setting up matter of defence.

The parties have stipulated that the issue be referred to a gentleman as sole referee, "to take the proofs therein, and report the same to this court." An order of reference has been entered strictly in accordance with the stipulation, and the parties have entered on the taking of proofs under it.

At this stage of the case, defendant moves to have the order reformed, so as to restrict the proofs to the material issues in the case. He claims that it is too comprehensive in its terms; that the pleadings contain much matter not relevant to the real issue in the case, and that this order authorizes, and perhaps requires the referee to take proofs of the immaterial matter improperly in the pleadings. There is nothing before the court to show the course pursued in the reference, and the motion is made on the pleadings, order and stipulation.

By the Court—PEABODY, Justice.—1. The case is one which the Court has no power, of itself, to refer. The order made could not have been made except by consent of the parties. The order asked cannot be made without their consent, and the plaintiff does not consent, but strenuously opposes it.

2. There is, moreover, before the Court a stipulation binding the parties to a different order—the one now in force; the same which the defendant asks to have modified.

3. The necessity for the order asked does not appear. The one now in force, by virtue of the compact between the parties, seems to be proper and adequate to the purpose for which it was intended. The proofs authorized to be taken by it, are not proofs of everything a party in his carpet bag may desire to prove; but only of matters pertinent to the material issues made by the pleadings. Under the order, as it now stands, proof of irrelevant and redundant matter should be excluded by the referee. Such matter should not have been allowed to stand in the pleadings. It has been, however, and remains there at this trial, the Court will then disregard it, and refuse to hear evidence of it. The referee should, therefore, reject such evidence, if offered.

For each of these reasons the motion must be denied.

Before Hon. James Bertine.

Willetts vs. *Weber*, et al.—Motion to set aside default at General Term denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. James Bertine.

Grant vs. *Wisdom*, et al.—Injunction vacated on terms to be complied with in ten days from date.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Albert Foster vs. *G. E. Smith.*—Motion to discharge defendant from imprisonment granted.

Aaron B. Jacobs vs. *Levi Bellerman.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Henry Collenberg vs. *Henry Peters.*—Motion denied.

Flint & Kane vs. *T. G. Schenberg.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Abraham D. Cole vs. *The Governors of the Alms-house*, et al.—Default of defendants entered.

William H. Shepard vs. *John H. Hoffman.*—Motion for leave to

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
PRICE ONE CENT.
WILL BE PUBLISHED APRIL 20TH,
SCANDAL!
WITH A SERIES OF
SKETCHES OF SOCIETY
BY THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.
Price 25 cts.

THE GRAND AND THE APPREHENSIVE
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN

THE GRAND AND THE APPREHENSIVE
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN

THE INDEPENDENT, NOBLE TONE
OF THE
UNTRAMMELLED EXPRESSION
OF
THE PRESS
THE ENTRANCING PICTURES OF THE BEAUTIFUL,
AND THE
VIVID CONTRAST OF RIGHT AND WRONG,
AS EXPRESSED IN THE
HEARTS AND HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.
Of the Union, are to be found in the Sunday edition of the
INDEPENDENT, OR THE PRAISE OR CENSURE OF CRITICS—in full confidence that all who
Critics, true and so effect to raise the
Union, will give to it a cordial welcome into the great field of
Orders of the Union sent by mail, (postage paid,) on receipt of the
SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN,
No. 119 Washington-st., Boston.
SMITH & CARLETON, 440 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST WORK ON KANSAS
THE WIFE OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.
The Concord Bee says: "We think that we have read
as much as we will think to give us as good an idea of
the
KANSAS:
THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE;
INCLUDING
POLITICAL HISTORY, SOCIAL LIFE, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, &c.
BY SARAH L. ROBINSON.
With Illustrations.
Eighth Edition, 12mo. Price $1 25.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on receipt of the price.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
No. 127, out in all THIS WEEK, is the counterpart of
THE ENGRAVING OF MARGARET CUNNINGHAM'S LEAP FROM THE WINDOW OF A
BROADWAY
Also, Illustrations of Salons, Bowery Boys, Brooklyn, Fire Department, Alleged Rape in Brooklyn, Tragedy at Newark, Tragedy at Newark, Tragedy at Newark

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for Ten Shillings a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued in the City and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be served by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, containing Nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is issued at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single copies. Five Copies for Five Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the Evening of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

[illegible]

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence for the Editors, should be addressed "To the Editors of the New-York DAILY TIMES."

All letters relating to Money, or relating to Business, should be addressed "To the Publishers of the New-York DAILY TIMES."

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., (cor. of Beekman.)

TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of the increased pressure upon our columns, we have been compelled to make some changes in the arrangement and price of Advertisements.

The MARRIAGES and DEATHS will hereafter be found on the FIFTH page of the DAILY TIMES.

All Advertisements following immediately the reading matter, and excepting the Marriages and Deaths, will be charged as Business Notices. All on the fifth page following the Marriages and Deaths will be charged as Special Notices. Advertisers will please specify the position which they desire their announcements to occupy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The instructions to Gov. WALKER, as agreed upon by the Cabinet, are represented to be full, clear and explicit. In them are quoted verbatim from Mr. BUCHANAN's Inaugural Address the following words: "It is the indispensable duty of the Government to secure every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote."

It is rumored that a movement is on foot on the part of the Government to conciliate the South by purchasing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, instead of Lower California and Sonora, as had been proposed, and that the designated sum of $15,000,000 is to be appropriated for that purpose. This rumor comes from New-Orleans, where a deep interest is felt in the success of the route now being opened across Tehuantepec, and most probably has originated in a desire entertained in that city, that the enterprise may be brought directly under the protection of Government.

By way of St. Louis we have later news from Utah Territory and Sonora. The Indians in New-Mexico still continue very troublesome, their depredations being on the increase. The people of Sonora are represented to be anxious for annexation to the United States, only needing encouragement to that end. The Indians there, also, are robbing and murdering in every direction.

The trial of Rev. J. S. KALLOCH, on a charge of adultery, commenced in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, before the Court of Common Pleas. Several witnesses were examined, but the case was not concluded. A sketch of the proceedings will be found under our telegraphic head.

An absolute injunction has been granted in the United States District Court of Rhode Island against Messrs. DOUBE, BROWN & CHAFFEE, at the suit of CHARLES GOODYEAR and others, to prevent them from manufacturing vulcanized rubber boots and shoes.

A young man, about 18 years of age, named DANIEL O'LEARY, *alias* "Sneaky," well-known to the police as a river thief, was found dead early yesterday morning, in a boat at pier 23, East River. He was covered with blood, and an examination proved that he had been killed by a discharge of buck-shot into the breast and head. The same morning a river thief named JOHN WILLIAMS *alias* JOHN KELLY, surrendered himself to a Seventh Ward policeman, and desired to be sent to the Hospital. He was suffering from wounds about the head inflicted by a discharge of buck-shot. He stated that while passing the corner of Market and South-streets, he was without any provocation fired upon by a man, an entire stranger to him. There is little doubt that this man WILLIAMS received his wounds from the same discharge that killed O'LEARY, while both were attempting a depredation upon some vessel or storage dock. There was a rumor in Brooklyn yesterday that both the men had been shot in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry, while engaged in stripping the copper sheathing from a vessel, by the men in charge.

The street-sweepers are fairly at work, and it is high time, for yesterday the City was obscured under a most dense cloud of dust. So far, the down-town contractor has labored with a will. The little check given to the first night's proceedings, by the efforts of a platoon of indignant modern "Greeks," has had an effect the contrary of that anticipated—a large number of Italians having been brought to the rescue. In Nassau, John, Cortlandt, and several other down-town streets, the mud has been piled up as if by magic (but we suppose it was by shovels) in little hills on either side, and Broadway begins to look as it used to do—comparatively clean. The contractors in the upper wards are not idle either. Then let us rejoice and be glad, and hopeful that soon—the first of April having arrived—Croton can by law be freely used for street-sprinkling purposes.

Before a Councilman's Committee, yesterday, Mr. ROBERT ARLD testified that owing to the use of steam on the Eleventh-avenue, property is not worth as much there as it was three years ago. Mr. FRANCIS DALSON said that steam very much depreciated his property there; that property no more happily situated (with the exception of the lack of the stolen nuisance) on Tenth-avenue, was worth twice as much as on the Eleventh-avenue.

Nine bids were opened yesterday at the Comptroller's office for Central Park Fund Stock. The Stock comprises 8,000 shares at $100 a share, redeemable July 1, 1887. The bids yesterday covered 6,691 shares, leaving only 1,309 shares unsold. The bids were mostly at par, though for some even one per cent. premium was offered. Upon the payment of the bids the stock will be [illegible]

The Board of Governors met yesterday, but did nothing of public interest. There are now 6,475 persons under their charge—only 17 at the Small-pox Hospital.

A Committee, consisting of P. PAZART and some thirty other merchants and ship owners, were appointed, at a meeting on Monday, to lay before the Legislature their views of the subject of the New-York Harbor Encroachments, and a large delegation went up to Albany for that purpose yesterday.

The examination was entered upon yesterday before the Surrogate relative to the settlement of the estate of the late NATHAN ROBINSON, of the firm of DUNN, ROBINSON & Co., the heavy Wall-street Brokers. Mr. NATHAN left an estate estimated at $1,500,000. The father-in-law of the deceased brings a claim of some $20,000 against the estate, based upon a verbal guarantee of the deceased, to redeem at a given price certain Stocks at his call, which Stocks have now depreciated in value. There is a large number of lawyers employed, and the case promises to be interesting.

Three wills were admitted to probate, yesterday, before the Surrogate. The first was that of Dr. SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, who committed suicide a few weeks ago—the property, $25,000, goes to his wife. The second was that of WM. ARNOLD, a heavy builder and contractor, who leaves an estate of $100,000 to his widow and children. The third was that of ELIAS H. HERMANCE, flour merchant. He left an estate of a $300,000. The bequests were all of private character.

The O. U. A.'s made a demonstration, last evening, at the Tabernacle, in which a large assemblage of both sexes participated. The feature of the evening was an oration on "Washington," by Hon. E. W. ARMSTRONG, (which was to have been delivered at the Crystal Palace on the 22d of February, but was postponed because noise and confusion prevailed there on that evening.) Music, vocal and instrumental, enlivened the occasion, and at a late hour the patriotic company dispersed.

The Young Men's Christian Association held a special meeting on Monday evening, to consider the report of their Investigating Committee. A long and stormy session, lasting until nearly 1 A. M., resulted in the adoption of the Committee's report, and the resignation of a committee, including Messrs. EDGAR, MOORE and HYMANS, of the old Library Committee, to withdraw their resignations.

That worthy institution, the Mariner's Family Industrial Society, held its Annual Meeting for the election of officers, &c., yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Mariner's Church when addresses were made by Rev. E. F. JONES and others. This society supplies work for the wives of widows of sick or deceased seamen, paying liberal prices for what is done, and so saves many families from poverty and dependence every year.

The steamer *New-York*, one of McLYMAN & Co.'s Glasgow packets, was yesterday taken in charge by the U. S. Marshal, at the suit of Capt. JOHN A. GARDNER, of Nantucket, for an unstitled claim for coal, and services rendered to that vessel last Winter, while she was in a disabled condition at the east end of that Island.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, whom Capt. RYNDERS has appointed as his First Deputy, was sworn into office yesterday. The Captain makes no further appointments of Deputies until next Tuesday, the opening of the April term of the United States Court.

Dr. GUILMETTE, of musical celebrity, delivered the last of his course of lectures on the Formation of the Voice, at the Medical College in Fourteenth-street, last evening. He expounded a new theory of his own, the point of which was that neither the larynx nor the glottis is to be considered the main agent in the formation of a voice, but that this effort is due to the action of the diaphragm. He illustrated by models and auricular demonstrations.

JEROME BYRNSON, Sheriff of Kings County, died suddenly yesterday morning. CAPTAIN A. SPARKS, Under-Sheriff, filed his bonds as Sheriff during the day.

The Condition of Kansas.

It is announced,—we know not upon what authority,—that Governor WALKER will not proceed to Kansas for some weeks to come. It is greatly to be regretted that there should be any necessity for this delay. He is needed in Kansas *now*. The political condition of the Territory requires prompt and energetic action. The elements of civil strife are again accumulating. The election for a Constitutional Convention, ordered by the Legislature in spite of Governor GEARY's veto, is about to be held;—the Free-State settlers have revived their organization and resumed their attitude of resistance to the Territorial authorities:—rival claims are springing up,—and the Territory is threatened anew with civil commotion and disturbance. These circumstances create an imperative demand for the presence and instant interposition of the new Executive. If a man of Mr. WALKER's stamp is needed at all, he is needed *now*. When the crisis is over, an inferior man would answer quite as well.

What specific course the Administration has resolved to pursue in regard to Kansas, we are not aware. The step which seems to us above all others, essential to the peace and harmony of the Territory, is the *postponement of the election for delegates to a Convention* to frame a State Constitution. The country is not ready for such a step. The tide of emigration is but just rising,—and the tens of thousands who are to enter Kansas as their home during the coming season, should have a voice in making its fundamental law. The enactment authorizing the election, is of very doubtful validity:—it is without precedent:—it was passed in defiance of the Executive department:—it is not approved by the popular sentiment of the Territory:—and it ought not to be carried into effect. The postponement of this Convention would meet the views of the great body of the people,—of all, indeed, but the violent, fanatical faction whose purposes it is designed to promote. The whole country, we are confident, would rejoice to hear that Governor WALKER had authority to interpose and prevent such a renewal of strife as this election will certainly involve.

The chances, we apprehend, are against such action on his part. The census is to be taken to-day, and the election will probably be held in June. If this is so,—and that proceeding has the sanction of the Government at Washington,—then it is greatly to be regretted in our judgement, that the Free-State settlers in Kansas have resolved to take no part in the election. We cannot perceive what they can possibly gain by such a step. If they meditate revolution,—forcible resistance to all Territorial authority but that of the Topeka Constitution and the men who hold office under it,—then their proceedings are at least intelligible. But all such intentions are disclaimed. The only effect, therefore, of refusing to vote will be to throw away the chance either of influencing the result, or of challenging the fairness of the trial. The Free-State settlers are probably a majority of the voters:—in any fair contest, therefore, they might hope for victory;—and it is only by taking part in it that they can do anything to *make* it fair. Let them call upon the new Governor to enforce justice,—to prevent fraud,—to protect the polls,—to exclude all illegal voters and to secure for every one entitled to vote the chance of doing so. *If he does this, they* may triumph. If he refuses or fails to do it they will be in position to appeal from him to the President—from the President to Congress, and, from both, if need be, to the People. But, if they declined having anything to do with the election, they lost all right to be heard in the matter at all, and voluntarily place the whole game in the hands of their opponents. Such a course is simply suicidal.

The Free-State settlers cling to the Topeka Constitution and declare their purpose to [illegible] everything else. What precisely they expect thus to secure it is not easy to conjecture. They cannot be so insane as to hope for admission to the Union under it,—or to expect Governor WALKER to accept it and resign his post to Gov. ROBINSON. The Topeka Constitution is a thing of the past, and it is the mere Quixotism of politics to treat or regard it as a living, practical reality. It would be just as sensible to rely upon the Missouri Compromise for the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas, as it is to look to the Topeka Constitution for its fundamental law.

Whatever is to be done there should now be done under the immediate, personal supervision and sanction of Governor WALKER. The Country reposes a good degree of confidence in his ability, justice and fair intentions:—and any needless delay on his part in assuming the Executive duties will be regarded with general distrust and incur the public censure.

An Insurrection Not to Be Quelled.

Three months ago the slaveholding States of the Union were smitten with a sudden panic. In the very hour of the victory which had been won over the principles of the Constitution and the interests of the Nation by a blind and passionate oligarchy, there came upon that unhappy section of our common country, a vague unaccountable terror of blood, and a mysterious sense of danger which it seems not superstitious to regard as a warning visitation of Heaven. The holders of four millions of slaves, spread over an empire stretching from the Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, were seized with a cotemporaneous conviction of conspiracies and plots among the rude barbarian masses of their bondmen, for which no sufficient warrant in fact has since been found. Ignorant, uninformed, undisciplined—imprisoned within the fatal circles of debasement and degradation, even more securely than within the jealous watchfulness of their masters—it was not possible that the negroes of a single State or a single county even, should have effected such a concert of action as would make their movements really dangerous. The only indication offered to the world, of the existence of anything like a common purpose in the minds of that enormous horde of savages which it is the Southern policy to perpetuate in the heart of the Continent, was in truth a most touching argument of the barbaric simplicity of the slave population. Excited by the declamation which during the Presidential canvass had been fulminated overall the South against the Republican Party of the North, the negroes had evidently conceived some pitiful undefined hope of the coming of a great Deliverer; and so with one consent from Kentucky to Texas and from Arkansas to Virginia these untutored creatures fixed upon *Christmas Day*, the one great holiday of all their dismal year, made doubly bright to them by its hours of welcome idleness and by its holier associations, as the season in which they should be redeemed from their long captivity. Severely did they expiate this brief dream of freedom. They were chastised for it with all the disproportionate fury of fear, nor did the whites come to their senses and try to laugh the matter off till the world had learned a fresh lesson, not soon to be forgotten, of the insecurity and instability of all essentially false and unjust institutions. This is the extent of the harm which has been done to Slavery in America by slave-insurrections, nor are such insurrections likely to achieve any more immediate results. But throughout the Northern border of the Slave Dominion there have been growing symptoms for some time past of a much more formidable insurrection against the power of the slaveholding oligarchy. An insurrection of the blacks may be repressed by the bayonet; an insurrection of the whites must sooner or later triumph by the ballot, and this is the present danger of the Slaveholder, if danger we ought to call it, which bears the flower, safety, in its bosom.

The tide of free immigration which has been steadily beating in upon the northern *levée* of Slavery, has made some breaches at last in that rampart of wrong and ruin. Virginia is threatened from the East—Kentucky and Missouri from the North; but it is upon Missouri particularly that the deluge is most imminent. So rapidly has the anti-slaveholding population of that great border State increased during the last few years, that the question of emancipation has been boldly mooted in her Legislature, and though disposed of for the present in the slaveholding interest, will surely come up again at the August election, when a large party are prepared to make it the issue on which the contest shall be waged at the polls. These facts have no doubt come to the knowledge of our readers through the allusions which have been made in various journals to a speech delivered in the Missouri Legislature, on Feb. 12, by Mr. GRATZ BROWN, of St. Louis, but they may not have dwelt on the significance of this movement as thoughtfully as its importance deserves.

The demand for emancipation in Missouri is but the crest of a wave which will not recoil.

A comparison of the census of 1851 with the census of 1856 reveals the existence of two great tidal movements of population within the Slaveholding territory.

From the older States of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a steady stream of slaveholders and of slaves has been moving into Arkansas and Texas. The brief and violent diversion of a portion of this stream in the direction of Kansas has already began to subside, and leading Southern journals, such as the *National Intelligencer*, the Memphis *Bulletin*, and the Charleston *Mercury*, coincide in the conclusion that the tendency of the slaveholding population towards the Southwest is acquiring the character of an Exodus. It bears away mainly, the smaller slaveholding interest, leaving the lands of the older States more and more exclusively in the hands of the great proprietors.

Meanwhile, a constantly-increasing portion of the northern and European movement of free labor is directing itself upon the frontier of the South. *It has made itself felt as a kind* of ground-swell in Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, and in Missouri has at last begun to shake the surface into foam. In 1851 the freemen of Missouri stood to the slaves of the State in the proportion of sixty-five to one; in 1856 they count as *one hundred and thirty-two* to one. Where free Iowa touches the border of Missouri, Slavery has almost wholly withered away, and the representative of the City of St. Louis does not hesitate to say, in his place in the Representatives Hall, that Missouri," and in twenty-two counties of the State is "practically accomplished." This voice of hope from the West is echoed by a voice of despair from the South. The Charleston *Mercury*, commenting upon the speech of Mr. BROWN, gives up the Northern Slave-States to Freedom, and calls for the new "Confederation of Cotton" with renewed and decided emphasis.

The Charleston *Mercury* is in the right. This insurrection of white republicanism against white oligarchy, of white free labor against white feudalism, of white civilization against white barbarism, of which Missouri has sounded the tocsin, will not be quelled by the scourge and the bowie-knife. Its triumph may be delayed by the efforts of the fanatics of Slavery. Violence on the Western frontier—perverse legislation, and more perverse judgment at Washington may impede the advance of right and reason for awhile,—but neither border violence, nor perverse legislation, nor more perverse judgment, nor the factitious prosperity of the cotton-planting States, nor the insane ambition of the men of "manifest destiny," can permanently contend with success against the gathering might of millions of freemen, who hitherto and will enter upon the lands made desolate by improvidence and ignorance, to enjoy them, to plant them and to reap the rich harvests of righteous labor and of honorable industry.

Let our readers fix their eyes, then, attentively upon this coming insurrection of the whites—for it involves a boundless hope for our country, and indicates a great Providential interference in our national policy. It is to be encouraged in every way, and in every way can be legitimately encouraged. Whatever swells the growth of the Western States, and moves capital, laborers, intelligence onward towards the valley of the Mississippi, contributes to the deliverance of the people from this paralyzing incubus of the peculiar institution. The activities of domestic enterprise and internal commerce are the magnificent ministers of this great work; and, while lending our aid to them, we may well afford to contemplate with greater calmness and more assured confidence the angry issue of the moment, which may affect, but is powerless to arrest, the impending revolution. The fate of Kansas is beyond the reach of Border-Ruffians and Southern dreamers, and though we should not hate one jot of energy and effort to secure that young Commonwealth from outrage and from wrong, we may look forward without a fear to the day when the State which has bred her the most of outrage and of wrong, will stand by her side in the vanguard of Western freedom, wealth and prosperity.

Cleaning the Streets.

For two successive nights Mr. REYNOLDS has endeavored, with all the means in his power, to make an effective beginning of the street-cleaning process in the thirteen Wards which are now entrusted to his care. Each time he has been interfered with, and night before last two hundred Policemen were required to preserve the peace. The assailants are instigated by those ex-contractors and Ward Inspectors, who have been Mr. ERLING's principal mediums of plunder during his term of office. They have succeeded in persuading the laborers, who would otherwise have been rejoiced to find employment, that after the first removal of dirt shall have taken place, the machines invented by Mr. ROBERT A. SMITH will supplant them, and that their carts and spades will, thence-forth, be uncalled for. Hence, they consider the new contractor as their personal enemy, and, accordingly, seek to prevent him from doing his duty.

By one word or sign from Mr. ERLING this illegal movement could be utterly broken up. The inspectors for the different Wards are appointed by him, and he is responsible for the iniquities they perpetrate. *They are behind the scenes in this matter*, and when their first effort shall have failed, as, thanks to the aid of the police, it will fail, they boast of having a still more odious plan in reserve, which we shall expose and call upon the public to frustrate in due time.

We had occasion, some weeks ago, to animadvert upon the rascalities of Mr. ERLING's Ward *employés*; upon the manner in which they violate the laws, levy black mail on lumber and shipping merchants, and otherwise sell the interests of the City. They are paid about six hundred dollars annually, but their places are sometimes made to yield from three to four thousand dollars, the surplus being obtained by dishonest practices. They now come forward, not for the first time, as the last forlorn hope of corruption in street matters, and, unless strictly watched by the public, may plunge the City back into the chaos from which it is trying to emerge. A threat from the Commissioner who controls them—even an intimation, which is meant to be regarded—will restore confidence to the laborer, and Mr. REYNOLDS will be unmolested; but such a hint, we apprehend, will not be given.

The wages of the Corporation for laborers are one dollar and a half a day, work being given for only three days in the week. This would amount to an average of less than five dollars a week. Mr. REYNOLDS' promises permanent employment to a large body of men at one dollar and a quarter a day, for all the days of the week, which is an increase, in reality, of nearly three dollars on City wages. Yet the poor workmen, who would be rejoiced at this method of increasing their income, by night occupation, are insanely deterred from engaging with Mr. REYNOLDS, lest they should not be hired for a sufficient length of time. They are harming themselves only, for men can be brought into the City from elsewhere, if they cannot be engaged here, and the authorities are determined, at every hazard, to protect the present contractors in carrying out their plans; but how infamous are those who pull the wires by which the movements of these misguided individuals are directed.

In spite of all obstacles the lower Wards of *the City begin to assume an improved appearance*, and, ere ten days elapse, they will be in better order, we trust, than they have been for many months.

DOWN WITH THE DUST!—To-day is the FIRST OF APRIL. Aside from the usual cause of rejoicing which such an announcement would involve, it will now be matter of special exultation, because the *streets can now be sprinkled*. For the last ten days the whole City has been enveloped in a dense cloud of [illegible] had allowed to accumulate in the streets, had been [illegible] by the wind into every room of every house,—into every open of every garment, and into the eyes, ears, nose and mouths of every man, woman and child in the metropolis. The City for all that time has been as dry and dusty as the Bureau Court. The dwellers upon Broadway have contributed, as usual, towards sprinkling the streets,—but this *was not allowed by law!* The Croton Aqueduct Board has made a rule,—which strikes us as utterly absurd in its inflexibility,—forbidding the use of the Croton water for such a purpose until the 1st of April;—and for the sake of upholding that rule the whole City has been compelled to undergo the discomforts and to incur the serious damage arising from the clouds of dust in which it has been enveloped.

But, to-day, the blockade is removed. The water has permission to run. The street-sprinklers will, probably, be at work from early morn to dewy eve. And we may hope again to breathe something less offensive and less deadly than the dirt which has fell our lungs for a fortnight past.

What Next in China?

The position in which the British Government finds itself at this moment with regard to China, furnishes an excellent exemplification of the difficulties with which every civilized nation has to contend,—which, in its dealings with barbarous Oriental races, is expected to secure its own safety, without infringing the code of honor in use in the West. The European diplomatist at an Eastern Court finds himself in a position in which the training received at the Courts of Christian monarchs is all but worthless. He finds that the authorities which, all through his career, he has been accustomed to cite, are unknown or disregarded; he finds fear to be the only restraint upon the worst and wildest passions; he finds strength the only measure of right and law; he finds public opinion powerless, and finds honor and duty voiceless.

In transacting business with the Turk, Persian or Chinaman, the Frank, in order to gain the very smallest and meanest of his ends, has either to descend to trickery, or resort to bullying. If he cheat or deceive he not only outrages his own conscience, and does violence to his own prejudices, but calls down on himself the contempt of the whole of that portion of the world whose good opinion he most values. If he threatens, he must now and then put his threats into execution, and the result is bloodshed and broils, which naturally enough lay him open to the imputation of reckless disregard of human life.

There are few things, strange as the assertion may seem, so difficult as to bully with discretion and success. To bully and gain nought by one's bullying, is virtual ruin and overthrow. A high tone should never be assumed unless the force that can be used in support of it is amply sufficient to justify it. An arrogant demeanor is called pluck and high spirit when backed up by 200,000 men. When based on 50,000 only it is often simply ridiculous. To threaten an Eastern nation with penalties you have not the means of enforcing, is to throw aside all hold on it. If the Emperor of Russia had succeeded in the recent war with Turkey, and installed himself as the real ruler of the Christian subjects of the Porte, MENSCHIKOFF's pranks at Constantinople would have the eccentricities befitting the emissary of an irresistible potentate. As it is, Turk and Christian laugh at them as the follies of an old fanatic. If the British had succeeded in the Cabul expedition, it would have prevented the Sikh war, the carnage of Chillianwallah, and the dear-bought victory of Sobraon. Orientals are remarkable above all things for accepting facts, of judging of your rights by your powers. If you drub them well, they at once conclude you are justified in doing so or you would not have done it. If you refrain from drubbing them when you have received provocation, they at once conclude that you are afraid, and are therefore in the wrong. In manufacturing a "note" the European or American diplomatist appeals to his adversary's reason, cites precedents, and authorities. Upon an Eastern Mandarin or Vizier—this is all thrown away. He is trained in the morality of despotism; he never does things he would rather not do from any better motive but fear. We therefore say to him, not—"You promised to do so-and-so; I call on you to fulfill it for the sake of your own honor, and in the interest of public faith and morality,"—but "You have made an agreement; my government is powerful—its guns are heavy—its crews are brave; if you do not fulfill it, I shall cause your palace to be beaten about your ears, and hundreds of your countrymen to be massacred. The survivors will then most probably cut off your head."

The latter arguments are the only ones to which he has all his life been accustomed to pay deference; and, consequently, the only ones which produce any effect on him. But they grate on the ears of the Christian public at home, who can rarely be got to believe or understand that all mankind have not progressed in the same ratio as themselves, or that the wisdom of Washington or London may be the folly of Constantinople or Pekin.

The dispute of the British with China is deplorable, not so much in the cause which has given rise to it, as in the fact that it is not likely to have any satisfactory ending. If the British have at their command the means of coercing the Chinese into submission, we think the quarrel would have been on the whole a piece of good fortune for everybody. But the last news shows clearly they have not. Canton is burnt down—but what then? Suppose all the towns on the coast were burnt down—what then? There is still an immense empire lying within, densely populated with fanatics, who may be butchered like sheep, but who, their fanaticism once fairly roused, will never surrender. To march an army into the interior is out of the question. *All the troops in India are not sufficient for an* enterprise like this. A blockade is just the thing the Chinese Government likes. After six months of slaughter, poisoning and bombardment, matters will in all likelihood stand in just the position they now occupy, with just this difference: that the Chinese will say, "We thought the foreign barbarians were very powerful; we have seen the worst they can do, and what is it after all?" Whether the war continues, or is brought to a close by the triumph of Radicals and the Tories, the result will [illegible] people [illegible] his friends, that the name of the locality which was quoted was no longer in use on the British regions at the time of her return, is a good illustration of the love for punctuating by which that gentleman has always shown himself animated in the field of foreign politics. In discussing questions of domestic economy, he is clearheadedness and straightforwardness themselves. Once he crosses the Channel and gets into the misty domains of which UNCUMBARY has long been a most indefatigable but most unsuccessful hunter, he seems unable to see two yards from his nose. He discusses great questions of war and peace much in the spirit in which an Old Bailey lawyer moves to quash an indictment. He carps and quibbles, raises a whoop of triumph over a wrong word or a mistake in a date. No Chinese could understand the British allowing an outrage, such as the seizure of a vessel bearing her flag, to pass unnoticed because the register had run out by a week. They did not know this, and the whole question turns on their knowledge and their animus. To apply the principles of the common law to dealings with Mr. Commissioner YEH, is a piece of absurdity, of which the great Anti-Corn-Law agitator should be the last to be guilty. Yet, we venture to assert, does not suffer a culprit to escape denunciation who, being charged with having stolen a leaf on the first day of the month, pleads, in arrest of judgment, that he stole it on the tenth. He is, by no means, likely to appreciate in others a respect for formalities in penal proceedings which he never feels himself, and which he would certainly ascribe to any motive rather than the true one.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY.—This is the expressive way of putting it, when a British Minister, finding he can no longer command a majority of votes in Parliament, determines to make a direct appeal to the people in a new election. This is what Lord PALMERSTON is now going to do in reference to the China war, and, though there is every prospect of his being sustained by the country, yet, to make all sure, and remove every cause of popular dissatisfaction, he performs an act of justice which he would not, probably, otherwise have done; thus giving an exemplification of the power of public opinion even in a monarchical Government. The case of the two Crimean Commissioners, Sir JOHN MCNEIL and Colonel TULLOCH, has before been alluded to in our columns. The report of these officers condemnatory of the conduct of Lords LUCAN and CARDIGAN, General ALLEY and Colonel GOWNOR, was disapproved by a Board of General Officers to whom they appealed, and the Government, by bestowing no mark of favor on the Crimean Commissioners seemed to take sides against them. But the people gave an unqualified decision in favor of General MCNEIL and Colonel TULLOCH, which stirred the Government up to the necessity of tendering them some reward for their services; and accordingly they were awarded a thousand pounds each, which they promptly declined. The offer of money in such a case was construed as an affront, and the popular dissatisfaction was more loudly expressed than before. Lord PALMERSTON was in a dilemma, but there was only one way to escape from it, and that he took. By the last mail from England, it appears that the Premier offered a resolution in Parliament recommending that the Queen should bestow some mark of her approval upon the Crimean Commissioners. The resolution was passed, and it amounts to a reversal of the judgment pronounced upon the incapable officers by the Court of Generals. It is one of the most striking exemplifications we have seen of the power of public opinion in Great Britain; and it shows how necessary it is to the preservation of popular rights for the Government to be compelled occasionally to go to the country for support. It is rarely that our own Government ever shows such a marked deference to the popular will.

THE BURDELL MURDER.—The following paragraph appears in yesterday's *Evening Post*. Whether it has any foundation in fact, or is merely a floating rumor, we have no means of judging. It belongs to that class of news which is significantly described as being "important if true."

"We understand that the counsel of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ROBERT are confident of their acquittal on the charge of murdering Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. They say that they are able not only to establish their clients' innocence, but to give the *scene of the actual murder*, and show how the deed was done. The rumor that Judge WHITING was engaged as senior counsel in the case is incorrect. Ex-Judge DUER is associated with Mr. CLEVELAND on behalf of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and Judge GRAHAM on behalf of ROBERT."

WHOLESALE FALSEHOODS.—An abominable sheet yesterday amused itself by publishing an announcement of President BUCHANAN's death, and also by circulating a story that the corpse of the assassin at the National Hotel, Washington, had been discovered to be the son of a chief of the which had been published by the Chinese for the British and American Markets. By way of adding zest to the news, the startling statement was added, that thousands of chests similarly prepared had been sent to Great Britain and the United States. It is scarcely necessary to add that the whole story was an impudent and criminal fabrication.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE COMET.—A young New-Yorker, yesterday, on reading the announcement that a comet had been discovered by the Astronomers at the National Observatory, moving eastward, remarked that he would go out West to escape from it.

Note from a Railroad Conductor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your paper of yesterday, the 30th inst., an article entitled "Importance of a Railroad Conductor," to which, on account of the gross perversion of facts, I feel bound, in justice to myself, to reply. On the day the occurrence referred to by your correspondent is said to have taken place, a lady beckoned to me from the door of a store in the vicinity *(not from the sidewalk) to stop my car*, which I instantly did. After what I considered a somewhat unreasonable delay, she got upon the platform, when I immediately rang the bell for the driver to go ahead. She took a look inside the car, and observed, "You have no seats," (none there certainly was,) and requested me to let her out. I replied, "You should have asked me if I had a seat for you before you got in." She rejoined, "It was your duty to tell me you had no seats." I then said to her, that "It was no part of my business to volunteer information of that kind;" and I submit, with due deference to the opinion of the whole travelling public, who are all, no doubt, acquainted with the position of the conductor of a City railroad car, that it was a perfectly proper reply. By [illegible]

[illegible] with those of the railroads. The point, however, is merely incidental. It is a question of law, not of fact, I must fight upon.

Is there no law by which [illegible] *begins the City, may be done?* *Is there no law by which Peter Funkle may be punished?* If you tell me no, then, at the risk of being accused of impertinent interference, I beg to protest against the treatment these men are exposed to. They are acting, if not against, then according to law. They are scarcely here, dragged every day from their places of business, arrested before a Magistrate, and "compelled to disgorge"—that is the phrase, I believe,—the legal profits of their trade, at the instance of some lawfully plundered accuser. To be sure, they are never punished. The return of the money, and an admonition are the worst. But if they have violated no law, by what right are they arrested, threatened, obliged to disgorge, admonished? Why have they not their action of false imprisonment against their persecutors? If they have violated a law what measure of shame, contempt, and what severity of punishment should *be spared the Police and Police Magistrates*, prosecuting officers, and Grand Jurymen, who connive at the continuance of this atrocious system of fraud, stealing and pocket-picking? If there is no law, how blameworthy the State Legislature, which, while perpetually and needlessly legislating about City affairs, has allowed this flagrant crime to escape without prohibitory law or penalty? If they have violated a law, why, in face of the notorious fact that thousands support themselves by the practice, are the culprits admonished and sent about their business, this business? The whole subject is a muddle. I cannot think otherwise than that. If the law cannot reach this gigantic wrong, it is time law should be suspended and the will of the people installed in its stead. It is high time for a Committee of Safety.

W.

SUBURBS, Monday, March 30, 1857.

MARINE MATTERS.

Steamship New-York Libeled.

The steamship *New-York*, one of McSYMON'S line of Glasgow steamers, was yesterday libeled by the United States Marshal, to satisfy a claim of Capt. JOHN A. GARDNER, of Nantucket, for coal, wood, &c., supplied to that vessel in January last.

The *New-York* having run out of fuel on her passage from Glasgow, last Winter, was compelled to stop in the ice at the east end of Nantucket, and seek a supply from that town. Some one hundred tons were carted from the town for a distance of eight miles, a road having first to be shoveled through heavy snow-drifts all the way, requiring the services of about two hundred men; a large number of horses and carts were then employed to transport the coal from the town to the beach, whence it was boated off to the vessel at great personal risk and exposure. The steamer was thus enabled to escape from her perilous situation, and $2,000,000 of property, or thereabout, was saved to the owners and Underwriters. Capt. GARDNER is the person who rendered this important and timely service, and who, instead of receiving payment for the labor bestowed by himself and his neighbors, has been compelled to institute legal proceedings to collect the bill. He alleges the most unhandsome treatment on the part of the captain of the steamer after he had obtained the supplies, and very uncivil treatment from the agents of the steamer on presenting himself at their office in this City for a settlement of his claim.

Steamers in Australia.

The Sydney Morning *Herald* of November 27, sets forth, with great particularity, a trial trip of the fine steamer *Governor General*, belonging to the Australian Steam Navigation Company, intended to run between Melbourne and Sydney. This fine steamer is the old *New-Orleans* which went from New-York to San Francisco, in the early history of the gold discovery, ran for a time between that place and Panama as an auxiliary steamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and after a variety of ill fortune, was sent to Australia and sold for $300,000 in 1853. But she is now probably as good as new.

Immigrant Arrivals.

There were six arrivals of ships and steamers on Monday, each bringing from one to three hundred immigrants, most of them of the better class, and nearly all of whom have already embarked for their future homes in the West. The following are the names of the vessels, with the number brought by each:

Lady Franklin, from Liverpool.....147 passengers
American Union, from Liverpool.....305 passengers
Albion.....312 passengers
Hattier, from Havre.....218 passengers
City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.....250 passengers
Steamer *New-York*, from Glasgow.....80 passengers
making 1,307 in one day.

The steamers also brought about 50 cabin passengers.

The above arrivals make 24 vessels in all that have brought immigrants to this port during the month of March.

The Hamburg passenger and freight business has paid well during the last season, the Company owning the steamers *Borussia* and *Hammonia* having, it is said, divided 20 per cent. among their stockholders, as a net profit.

Two new steamers are to be added to the line, which are already in course of construction. Extensive dock accommodations have been secured for their business in Hamburg. Several new sailing vessels are also to be built, and that by next Spring the entire line will consist of four screw steamers, and nine sailing vessels.

Bark Adriatic and the Lyonnais.

The Bangor *Whig and Courier* of Monday has the following letter from Captain DURHAM:

LA CIOTAT, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857.

We arrived here the 10th inst., and finished discharging the 20th. On the 21st we had about half of our bales in, and all cleared from the Custom House, and I was to have been paid my freights at 5 o'clock, and to have gone to sea the day after. At 4 o'clock, an order came from Havre by telegraph from the owners of *La Lyonnais* to stop the freight and the vessel. I immediately went to Marseilles, and protested against the proceedings, and against the jurisdiction of the French Courts to try an American for an accident on the high seas. I have made a full statement of the case defore the Consul; and both the mates and two men who were on board at the time of the accident, have gone to Marseilles to sign it. As soon as it is finished the Consul is going to send it to the American Minister at Paris. The Consul thinks that as soon as he receives it he will make a demand on the French Government for the immediate release of the vessel. * * * All the Americans at Marseilles say it is the most absurd charge that they ever heard of, and that I can recover heavy damages for the detention it has caused. There cannot be found upon record another case like this—of the subjects of one nation attaching the property of another for a casualty that happened on the high seas, without the jurisdiction of any nation. I do not know what the owners of the *Lyonnais* expect us to do, unless it is to pay for the ship; for if she is insured, as the papers state, I should think they would think they stood a better chance of getting their money from the underwriters.

Naval.

The steam frigate *Niagara* is to-day delivered by the commandant of the Navy Yard to the custody o Capt. HUNSON and his officers, who have been directed to report for service. Her coal is all on board, the painting and carpenters' work are about done, her sails are being bent, and everything will be in readiness for her trial-trip on Tuesday next. She will be gone a week, when, if everything proves satisfactory, she will immediately depart for England. Her guns will be left behind to enable her the better to perform the service of laying the telegraphic cable.

The *Mississippi* will be ready for sea by the 1st of May, as per order from the Department. The whole number at present employed in the Navy-Yard is about 1,600. The store-ship *Supply* will be dispatched in a few days for the Brazil station. The *Wabash*, the flag-ship of the home squadron, lies at anchor off the Battery. The receiving-ship *North Carolina* is to be dismantled, and to have new masts and rigging throughout. There are now about 300 recruits on board, the numbers not very rapidly increasing.

The engines on board the new steam frigates *Roanoke* and *Colorado*, now lying at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, are said to work with entire satisfaction, and to be of superior workmanship to any others in use in the navy. They were made in Richmond.

The United States frigate *Merrimac*, from Norfolk, arrived below Boston on Monday, and was ordered into quarantine.

☞ Steamers of the Hartford line hereafter leave Peck-slip (E. R.) at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ The Washington *Union* states that the usual Tuesday morning receptions at the Executive mansion will be discontinued until further notice.

The number of fire-arms completed and proved at Liege, during the seven years from 1850 to 1856 inclusive, was 1,481,500. 10,000 or 12,000 workmen are employed in this trade at Liege. The value of the arms exported during 1856 was 11,284,633 francs.

Harbor Encroachments.

In pursuance of a call of the merchants, shipowners, underwriters, and others interested in the commerce of this City, a large and respectable meeting was convened at 1 o'clock this day, in the Insurance Buildings, Wall-street, to consider and take such action as was thought advisable on the Report of the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL was called to the Chair, and A. A. Low was appointed Secretary.

F. PRATT, Esq., then addressed the object of the meeting, and in a forcible and earnest manner, the importance of the subjects which had called them together. Much feeling and interest were manifested by property holders, merchants, and others, in the immediate importance of encroachments upon our Harbor, and that the further encroachments upon our Harbor, and that the Report of the Commissioners, defining the lines of the Harbor, should be legally adopted and enforced.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. SMITH, and seconded by a speech of A. B. NELSON, Esq., President of the Board of Underwriters:

Whereas, The Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments have, after a thorough survey of the Harbor of New-York, conducted under the supervision of Professor BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, described lines as the suitable limits for docks and piers in the waters of the port; and

Whereas, The lines so described have the well-considered approval of the said Commissioners, and of their advisory council, consisting of Professor BACHE, General TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the United States, and Commander DAVIS, of the United States Navy; and

Whereas, It is of paramount importance to the commercial interests of this City, and of the State, that such lines be adopted by the Legislature as will prevent further injury to the harbor; and

Whereas, The said Commissioners have also recommended to the Legislature for adoption, regulations for the government of the Harbor, which have received the unanimous sanction of the Chamber of Commerce; and although occasional objections and opposing interests may arise, and under such circumstances will be interposed, every private interest are liable to conflict with the public good, this meeting is of opinion that the lines recommended by the Commissioners, if firmly and perseverance combined in this cause, will well and favorably known, are the best that could be suggested for the future security and prosperity of the Harbor of New-York.

Resolved, That this meeting do most earnestly recommend that the Legislature shall adopt the lines described by the Commissioners for the limits of docks and piers in the Harbor of New-York, and the ordinances and bills recommended by the Commissioners for the government and regulation of the port.

Remarks were made by JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., R. H. MINTURN, Esq., and several others, showing the continual and increasing dangers to our commerce from the encroachments, which were of daily and unceasing occurrence, and the salutary action of the Harbor Commissioners in restraining for the past two years the tendency to encroach.

It was asserted that it was the well-grounded ambition of our merchants, that unless some positive legislative inhibition be at once imposed, these encroachments will be carried to such an extent as to lead to the ultimate destruction of the harbor.

Involving, as this matter does, the interests of every merchant, mechanic, and property holder in our City, it was urged that the necessity was imperative, either to adopt the lines recommended, or to make such supervision as will secure from further peril the navigable waters of this great port.

It was stated that the regulations submitted in the report of the Commissioners for the government of the port had received the critical examination and the unanimous approval of the Chamber of Commerce at the largest meeting convened during the past year.

On motion of JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., it was moved that a Committee be appointed to proceed to Albany, and lay before the members of the Legislature the views of merchants and others interested in this great question.

The Chair appointed as such Committee:

J. De Forest Orden, Wm. K. Strong, John David Wolfe,
Peletiah Fowler, Isaac Bell, Jr., Andrew Foster,
A. B. Nelson, Robt. C. Goodhue, Russell Sturgis,
John A. Stevens, Isaac Townsend, Peter Lorillard,
Rog'al Phelps, A. A. Low, Anson G. Phelps,
John D. Jones, Mort. Livingston, Wm. B. Crosby,
Robert R. Minturn, Simeon Draper, Chas. S. Russell,
Thomas Tileston, Geo. F. Tallman, John C. Green,
Henry Chauncey, Henry Grinnell, R. G. Fatio,
E. D. Morgan, Geo. W. Blunt, N. L. McCready,
J. Phillips Phoenix, Wilson G. Hunt, —— Hazard.

It was further *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting should be published in the morning papers; whereupon the meeting then adjourned.

M. H. GRINNELL, President.

A. A. LOW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 30, 1857.

The Hundred-Mile Race.

From the Albany Journal, Tuesday.

This extraordinary trial of horses, and what may be termed a cruel treatment of dumb beasts, came off yesterday, and caused considerable excitement in our city. At the corners of the streets, all day long, there were to be seen congregated together crowds of men and boys discussing the merits of the race and the respective qualities of the horses. The telegraph hourly reported the progress of the race, which, together with home-manufactured reports, increased the excitement. It was not until nightfall, and the result known, that the crowd dispersed.

Notwithstanding the heavy roads and the snow drifts through which the horses passed, they made eighty-two miles in seven hours and fifty minutes, to Ilion, when both horses were side by side. At a mile east of Frankfort, DALTON's horse gave out and was put in stable, when TAYLOR's horse was blanketed and kept moving on a walk towards Utica. After walking for two hours, DALTON was seen coming up, when the blankets were removed, and both nags were moving towards the goal at good speed. TAYLOR reached Utica at 5 o'clock, DALTON six minutes behind him. TAYLOR ran to Whitesboro, four miles, in twenty-two minutes; thus running the hundred miles, in twelve hours and twenty-two minutes. DALTON put up his horse one mile this side of that place. After stopping at Frankfort he was informed that TAYLOR's horse was staggering along the road, and, feeling assured that his horse could walk the distance, he was persuaded to start out, but when within a few miles of Utica he found that he had been deceived. In passing through Little Falls the horses took different streets, which some supposed might lead to a dispute in deciding the race, but this the judges, and even DALTON himself, allowed was of no importance, as the distance was the same. There is no disputing the fact that the race was a cruel one, and the parties themselves are glad that it is over with. The horses this morning were in one stable, and in as good condition as could be expected.

Dreadful Accident on the Illinois Central Railroad—Five Men Killed and Eight Injured.

From the Chicago Press, March 28.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from La Salle that a frightful accident occurred on Thursday morning on the Illinois Central Railroad, near La Salle. About 7 o'clock in the morning, the gravel train, loaded with laborers, who work along the line, started from La Salle southward. The train crossed the bridge all right, and as the engine came on to the embankment on the other side of the bridge, it all at once gave way, and the whole train was precipitated a distance of probably twenty-five feet. Four men were killed on the spot, and one died a few hours afterwards. Eight others were severely injured, some with broken legs, arms, &c. The engineer and fireman escaped with their lives, though somewhat injured. The marvel is that so many escaped.

The heavy rains of last Sunday, along with the general thaw that ensued, had so softened the embankment that it appeared as soft and as incapable of bearing up a train as the softest kind of mud. Whenever the engine came off the bridge it seemed as if it had fallen over a precipice.

But disastrous as the occurrence has proven, it seems providential that it is not much more fatal. The passenger train that ought to have passed over the road at that point on Wednesday night, by some trivial accident was delayed, and did not arrive at the fatal spot till after the gravel train was wrecked. As it was loaded with passengers, boxed up in close cars, the sacrifice of life that would have attended its attempt to cross must have been much larger.

Our informant did not learn the names of the dead and injured. They were all Irishmen.

A Noble Benefaction.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have not for a long time heard of so noble and praiseworthy an act of private munificence as was brought to our notice on Saturday last by the excellent financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society. It was no less than a gift of *twenty-five thousand dollars* in one sum to the Colonization cause. The following letter from a mercantile firm in New-Orleans briefly tells the interesting story:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 21, 1857.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary American Col. Society:

DEAR SIR: At the request of our mutual friend, DAVID HUNT, of Rodney, Miss., you will please find enclosed draft of Union Bank, this city, upon Bank of the Republic, New-York, at 30 days' date, payable to your order, for *twenty-five thousand dollars*, ($25,000,) being a donation from Mr. HUNT to the Colonization Society. Mr. HUNT is now full of years and the executor of his own benevolence. Please advise him of the receipt of the within, and much oblige yours, very respectfully,

THOS. HENDERSON & PEALE.

It is due to the generous donor of the above princely sum to say that it is not the sole act of liberal support which he has performed for the philanthropic cause of colonization. Of that cause he has ever been a devoted friend, and has given annually, during several years, five hundred dollars; and a little more than a year ago he gave, at one time, *five thousand dollars*.

Conviction of Ward, the Sylvania Murderer.

The Toledo papers have been filled for some time past with the records of the trial of REUBEN J. M. WARD, for the murder of his wife at Sylvania. On Thursday the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The wretched prisoner received the announcement with stoical indifference. The *Blade* sums up the result of the trial as follows:

"The case is one of the most extraordinary on record. The evidence going to show the identity of the remains as those belonging to the body of Mrs. WARD, is exceedingly slight; and yet, so strong are the circumstances which point to the guilt of the prisoner, and so overwhelming the train of evidence against him, that the jury have had no difficulty in coming to a positive conclusion in regard to the matter, and will be fully sustained by the verdict of popular opinion. So far as we are informed, there is not a doubt of the righteousness of the judgment which has been rendered.

The murder is one of the most brutal, horrid and disgusting, in all the annals of crime. A husband [illegible] meditation, [illegible] he with his [illegible] and, only [illegible] small pocket-knife, drove up her throat, in which state he drew [illegible] forth from the chimney, and filled the secret cavity occupied himself with this disgusting and appalling work, till he thought he had obliterated all traces of his guilt, and thus defied detection. But "murder will out." It is amazing what an array of facts, circumstances in themselves, have been brought to bear on the case, and what an irresistible conviction of guilt they carry to the mind. WARD has not yet had his sentence, but he will be hung by the neck till he is dead, dead! We hear it said that this will be the first case of capital execution in this county.

Miss Patton and the New-York Insurance Companies.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Times.

New-York is a noble city. There is perhaps no place in the world more notable for its humanity and for the habitual practice of the highest virtues. We have had many examples of its philanthropy, but none more characteristic than one which recently presented itself. The captain of a large and valuable ship fell sick at sea. The wife seized the quadrant, in his dying condition, and steered the noble Neptune's Car and cargo in safety. Admiration for her bravery stood on tiptoe—the trumpet of Fame proclaimed her fortitude—the tongues of rumor rebelled her praise—the underwriters gave her one thousand dollars. Lo! magnificent! splendid charity! One thousand dollars to a heroine, and that too from the charitable and grateful hands of eight Insurance Companies with capitals large enough to secure a navy. One hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece for the safety of as many thousands. Under the same circumstances a Southern negro would have spurned it. But we don't understand New-York generosity. A thousand dollars to a noble woman may be quite enough for her husband and sends him packing into the grave, and then perhaps she will find a workhouse, while her benefactors dine in the Fifth-avenue on their profits. She did not touch their souls by service.

The Indian Troubles in Florida.

A letter from Fort Myers, dated 8th of March, communicates the following intelligence:

Yesterday a party of JOHNSTON's company, Florida mounted volunteers, arrived here from Fort Center, having a squaw and child about a year old, which they captured on the 6th instant. The day before a warrior was shot, (he squaw's husband,) after being four times called to surrender. Both of these occurrences took place twenty miles north of Istokpoga Lake.

This morning an express arrived from Capt. STEVENSON, commanding in the Big Cypress, stating that Lieut. FREEMAN, with "G" Company, 5th Infantry, who were in advance, reconnoitering "Garden Hammock," near Bowlegstown, were fired on by the Indians. Lieut. FREEMAN was wounded severely in the arm, and three privates wounded. Capt. STEVENSON arrived at the scene of action next morning, with the remainder of his command, and made an attack, driving the Indians out, who fought gallantly for 15 minutes. The loss of the 5th Infantry is four killed, six wounded, and one missing. Loss of the Indians not known, though they were distinctly seen carrying off a number of bodies from the hammock. Capt. STEVENSON is of opinion that the Indians are going to make a stand there. Great excitement here, sending out troops, &c.

A letter of the 11th, from Fort Brooke, informs us that the above news is confirmed by official and private reports. We give an extract from this letter:

"Gen. HARNEY has left Fort Myers for the seeds of war as I know. The Indian squaw is to be turned loose in Bowlegstown to inform the Indians that Gen. H. is in Florida, and close after them, as up to this date the Indians are not aware that he is in Florida, so says the squaw."

A BOY FOURTEEN YEARS OLD CONVICTED OF MURDER AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.—In the Toronto *Globe* we find a detailed account of the trial of a boy named JAMES M'GEHEE, between thirteen and fourteen years old, for the murder of JAMES M'CUZA, a boy nine years of age, in October last, in the township of Garafraxa, Canada. According to the evidence the murder was most deliberate and inhuman. Having had a quarrel with the boy M'CUZA, he enticed him into the woods to get apples, and when there he beat him with a stick, and afterwards took a piece of a broken bottle, put his throat with it, and inflicted gashes and cuts all over his body. He then stripped the body, hid it between two logs, and, with the clothes tied up in a bundle, left the scene. When questioned by M'CUZA's father he denied the murder, but afterwards confessed it, giving its horrible details. He escaped the vigilance of the officers for two weeks, but was subsequently captured. After the evidence was heard, the Jury, having retired a few minutes, gave a verdict of guilty of willful murder, with a recommendation to mercy. The Judge, before passing sentence, asked the boy if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him, who replied, "I say they've sworn to a lie. Old Scorr says he gave me 35, and he did not." He then sentenced him to suffer death by hanging on the 11th day of April next, stating that he would lay the whole facts before the Executive, but expressed the opinion that there was no hope of mercy from that quarter, on account of the horrible nature of his crime. During the whole trial the prisoner exhibited no signs of sensibility, and received the sentence with an air of callous and careless indifference.

HOMICIDE AT STOCKPORT, COLUMBIA COUNTY—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.—Two operators in the Paper Mill of Chistenden & Co., Stockport, Columbia county, named JOHN TRAIL and HENRY CALKINS, had a falling out about their work on Monday last. TRAIL reported CALKINS to his employers. Soon after CALKINS went to the room in which TRAIL was engaged and commenced upbraiding him. TRAIL was a powerful man, weighing 230, and CALKINS of a very light form. CALKINS called TRAIL a liar, when T. sprang for him; but C. having a "knocker" made of hickory in his hand, dealt TRAIL a most powerful blow over the left eye, causing the blood to flow freely. The parties were then separated. Two hours later TRAIL sought C in the lower part of the building, and said to him that he told Messrs. C. & Co. that he would not strike him in the mill, but that as soon as he left he would give him the ——. Making his way had. While TRAIL was talking, CALKINS raised a piece of steam pipe, one inch in diameter and six feet long, and struck TRAIL so heavy a blow over the right ear that it brought him to the floor, and crush in the skull. CALKINS immediately fled the village. TRAIL lingered in great agony till Saturday night, when he died. CALKINS, who formerly resided in Troy, has been traced to Waterford, but there the trace was lost. Both parties are married men, and have children.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A telegraph Union has been constituted by France, Sardinia, Switzerland and Spain. A sweeping innovation has been made, a fresh zone system decided upon, and a large reduction achieved. Approximating to the system of America, henceforth messages of fifteen words will be allowed to be transmitted between England and France, Sardinia, Switzerland and Spain.

The first "golden wedding" celebrated at Newburyport was the occasion of much rejoicing on Thursday. The parties were SAMUEL STAFFORD, 75 years old, and his wife sAr POLLY HORNE, aged 72. They were married in March, 1807. Mr. STAFFORD's father reached the age of 102, and rode a horseback when he was 100.

The Editor of the Skowhegan (Me.) *Clarion* went down to Augusta about two years since and did not get enough to eat, and he said so in the *Clarion*, whereupon a libel suit was commenced against him. The suit falls through because it was proved that the hotel man had no license to keep his tavern; and an unlicensed man in Maine cannot be libeled.

At Utica, an action for seduction has been brought by MARY ADAMS against RICHARD R. JONES. The plaintiff was a young lady of rare personal beauty, but poor parentage. The defendant has wealthy connections, who opposed the promised marriage. The Jury found a verdict of $1,800 damages for plaintiff.

A monument to HENRY CLAY is to be erected at Lexington, Ky., on the 12th of April, and an address is to be delivered by EDWARD EVERETT. The height of the column is 119 feet, capped by a colossal statue. The Henry Clay Association of Texas will celebrate the anniversary of Mr. CLAY's birth on the same day.

The Edgartown *Gazette* says that codfish have made their appearance in those waters. On Monday last one boat took several fine ones—the first of the season. For some week or two past, herring have been caught in small quantities. Fourteen hundred were taken on the 23d at Matekesett Creek.

M. SALLES, *arquebusier* to the Emperor NAPOLEON, has invented a post-office automaton, which takes up every letter as it is thrown into the box, places it under the stamp, where it receives the post-mark and date, and throws it out again for delivery to its destination. The process indicates the number of letters thus stamped.

The Commissioner of Patents has received a letter from Austin county, Texas, in which it is stated that, on the 13th inst., a strong north wind prevailed in that region, which caused extraordinary damage to the crops, destroying totally the cotton, corn and garden plants. These crops will have to be replanted.

Certain gamblers on the Mississippi steamer *Robert J. Ward*, having fleeced a young man at poker, were made to disgorge their plunder. The Captain of the boat interfered, slapped the face of one of the rascals, and put the party ashore at the handiest woodyard.

S. J. PEARY, a school teacher in Skaneateles, in attempting to correct a vicious boy about fifteen years of age, in his school, was attacked by the boy, who, with a knife he had concealed in his hand, succeeded in inflicting upon Mr. P. severe wounds.

The American Colonization Society gives notice through the Rev. W. MCLAIN, its Financial Secretary, that the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* will sail from Baltimore the 1st, and from Norfolk the 5th of May next, and will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* contains an account of the arrest of a desperate villain named JOHNSON, near Waco. He had previously killed no less than seven men. He was arrested after he had wounded several officers, and not till he himself was supposed to be literally wounded. We find [illegible] with six grand and several petit. A Committee of Vigilance has been raised to ferret out his accomplices.

In Boston last year there were 720 deaths by violence—as of them were accidentally 9 persons were killed on Railroads, 23 were burned, 9 poisoned, and 10 suffocated out of windows, &c.

The small-pox is raging with fearful effect in the towns of Cuadalla and Lampasas, in Mexico, and over 100 have already died with it. It is also said to be raging in Sonora, Texas.

Within a radius of ten miles about the old State House in Boston, there are now 154 churches of free denominations, having 37,515 sittings.

The Boys' meetings in Baltimore have gathered in 180 street urchins, who are taught by members of the Young Men's Christian Association and others.

Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON has consented again to place the Mount Vernon Estate in the hands of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Dudley Observatory has received fresh donations, M. MALL, Belgian Consul, gives $100, and THOMAS SUYDAM $500.

General SHIELDS has been elected President of the *Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad Company.*

The measles are very prevalent in Newark, N. J. Two hundred new cases are reported this week.

The eighth Philadelphia trade sale began on Tuesday. The invoices are valued at $200,000.

A National Musical Convention is to be held at the Smithsonian Institution on the 4th of May.

The Canadians are much exercised at the existence of American lottery agencies in Montreal.

The Buffalo papers are discussing the propriety of teaching German in the City schools.

The whole number of persons killed at the late railroad accident in Canada was 93.

The young men of Fall River, Mass., have organized a Christian Association.

A Beethoven Musical Association has been formed at Columbus, Ohio.

The Parliament of Canada is anti-prohibition on the liquor question.

A revival in the Methodist Church is in progress at Hackettstown, N. J.

The City of Newburyport has two hundred groggeries.

The 13th of May is to be duly celebrated at Jamestown, Va.

The Pennsylvania House of Refuge has 366 inmates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are governed with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRAGRIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

REDUCING STOCK.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT,
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 343 Broadway, cor. Hi-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 454 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Have removed from No. 293 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

Fine, beautiful, jet-black, or brown,
Or tresses, curling and golden,
Is the certain result, without chance or doubt,
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.
LYON'S KATHAIRON RECEIVES THE MOST unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desiring beautiful hair should be without it. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $9 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SAWS.
HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, FILES, tearing trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salerooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Contemplating a change in the firm on the 1st of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of reducing our extensive stock of first quality ready-made garments, and shall, therefore, reduce our prices for the time being so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment, comprising English overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest style, of woolen and linen fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer sales.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, third door above Astor-House.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for Consumption. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 760 Broadway, N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

AT COST.
One hundred of the Patent Ice Pitchers. Warranted to keep ice fourteen hours in the hottest weather. Silver-plated, and beautiful as a parlor or dining-room ornament.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PEOPLE OF RAHWAY!
Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling off the whole of their stock (by far the largest in America,) of China, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware, without regard to cost.
N. B.—See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

PEOPLE OF ELIZABETH!
Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling off the whole of their stock (by far the largest in America,) of China, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware, without regard to cost. See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

PEOPLE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK!
Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling off the whole of their stock (by far the largest in America,) of China, glass, gas fixtures and plated ware, without regard to cost.
N. B.—See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER,
Silver-plated, and beautiful as a parlor ornament. Warranted to keep ice fourteen hours the hottest day. One hundred for sale at cost. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 132 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
R. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 79 Canal-st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES HAVE IMPROVEMENTS peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent combining economy, comfort and convenience. Prices from $5 to $40, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. GANNON'S, No. 498 Broadway.

GENIN WILL THIS DAY INTRODUCE A NEW and original style of Soft Hat for young men.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

BASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Provisions, No. 49 and 51 Beekman-st., New-York, offer for sale:
EXTRA FAMILY HAMS—300 tierces, Sugar cured, choice family brand, Quality, &c.
FLAIR-CURE HAMS—1,000 tierces, Western smoked.
SHIPPING HAMS—500 tierces Western smoked.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces and pickled.
SHOULDERS—150 bbls. in yellow boxes.
SIDES—300 bbls. Western smoked and dry salted.
MIDDLES—100 tierces, (with compound), long and short, ribbed and clear.
PORK—1,000 bbls. Mess, on the spot, and to arrive.
500 bbls. prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. prime and clear, still packed.
400 bbls. clear Western mess.
BEEF—1,000 tierces Mess, Hillman & Hancock and Shull's Mess, Hillman & Hancock.
2,000 bbls. Bank Eye, and other Western brands.
100 tierces do.
500 bbls. Bank Eye and other Western brands.
EXTRA—1,000 bbls. Bank Eye, country and N. Y. State.
OLD—4,000 bbls. State and Western, mixed.
LARD—1,000 bbls. prime, new and refined.
4,000 kegs prime leaf and refined.
500 kegs prime old extra, for shipping.
GREASE—150 bbls. prime yellow.
NO. 9 MURRAY-STREET—STEAMS & MAPES, late Rice & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFES, Wilder's patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a variety of other fireproof Safes, of the best quality, for sale at the manufactory, corner of Murray and Greenwich-sts., where, for 15 years, all made under the immediate supervision of Mr. STEAMS, who has for 15 years superintended the manufacture, during which time not a single fire has occurred in any of his Safes, which, in the great conflagration, destroyed the premises, and BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, fitted with the celebrated Salamander Fire-Proof Locks, and warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, fitted with Sargent's and other approved locks, and warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEAMS & MAPES, Murray-st. Factory, corner of 3d Avenue and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, containing a great deal of interesting information, sent free to any one who will read this paper with care, how to purchase a sewing machine that will do all kinds of family sewing, and which will be warranted from three years, and which cannot be sold by any other machines now before the public, for $50 less than SINGER & CO.'S Gazette will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CLOTHING.—COWEN, JOHN AND NASSAU-sts.—N. P. COLLINS & CO. wish to call attention to their well selected stock of spring styles, embracing a variety of gentlemen's clothing, Rackets, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made to order in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash, and are our stock.
N. P. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau-sts.

FOR
COSTAR'S RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
COSTAR'S BED-BUG, INSECT, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER.
Office from Depôt, 588 Broadway, New-York, or Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Full particulars by mail.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPTIC SPECIFIC DOSE not purge and weaken, but stimulate the digestive and peristaltic juices, giving tone to the stomach. Depot, 192 Well-st., BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Bowery, and JAS. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York, and JAS. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans.—Agents.

NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE Frock Coats, Pants and Vests. Also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys, suitable for Southern and Western City trade. Goods adapted to Southern and Western City trade. Orders and indorsements offered to cash and short-time buyers.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Chatham-st.

NEVER SUFFER LONG FROM A COUGH WHILE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL can be had. It cures. For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

PREMIATIC TURNING CO.'S ST

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE NEW FOUR-story brick dwelling, 22 feet 6 inches front, the rear 18, and 40 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, including 18 feet 6 inches front by 20 feet deep, with piazza in the rear, a large lot, with stable, and all the best improvements, two lots grade to the street, with glass doors, a wine vault, and all the best improvements, in the most fashionable part of the City. Apply to ELIAS H. ELY, Esq., No. 8 West 32d-st., or to No. 48 Wall-st., Gramercy-park.—The house is ready for immediate occupation.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL, situated on the first and other ways of land, with large yard in the rear, and extending from the Bowery to Elizabeth-st., and known as the Oyster Bay Hotel, and as a boarding-house in connection with the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a private residence in connection with the same. For terms, apply to STEPHENS & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick-av. and Myrtle-av., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 Lexington-av., without part of the furniture; subject to considerable improvement and under offer; it first 8 inches front, 50 feet deep, built to the best manner, the cellar extends all the front, with improvements, bath, water closet, water in third story, range, furnace, gas, &c. Possession will be given on every day, except the 1st of April. Apply to R. DU BERGEAU & L. BROWN, No. 162 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES SPLENDID LAND, EXCELLENT for building or cultivation, Fort Hamilton-road, 1 mile from Fort Hamilton, $1 per foot; also, 2 lots, Ocean-avenue, Flatbush, 50 feet each, $1,000; also, 2 lots, Ocean-av., cor. Martin-place, $1,100; also, 2 lots, Ocean-av., cor. Martin-place, $1,100; also, 2 lots, Ocean-av., cor. Martin-place, $1,100

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, at No. 1[illegible] West 21st-st., between [illegible] and Sixth-av. Purchasers in want of superior furniture are invited to examine the catalogue, at the sale-room of JOHN VOGT & CO., No. [illegible] Willett-st. There is everything in this sale to a really and fashionable furnished residence. It will be absolutely sold without reserve to the highest bidder, immediately, to admit which it will be required of every purchaser. The following comprises a portion of the contents: [illegible] Also, a splendid gothic Grand Piano, made but two months; [illegible] full octave, with all three rollers and [illegible] Also, a splendid rosewood 7-octave piano, with [illegible] and [illegible] Also, a superb marble clock, with a [illegible] Also, a number of choice and valuable [illegible] Also, a splendid marble [illegible] Also, a splendid [illegible] parlor [illegible] Also, a number of choice and valuable [illegible] Also, a splendid [illegible] Also, a splendid [illegible] Also, a splendid

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Special Committee on Streets, [illegible] as to the causes of the present [illegible] of the streets, was resumed before the [illegible] on Tuesday, when the following evidence [illegible]

[illegible] Hastings, sworn: I am Inspector of Streets in the Eighth Ward, under Mr. Mott, Superintendent of [illegible] and Lamps. This witness gave some [illegible] of street cleaning in his Ward during 1856; [illegible] men eighteen shillings per day in that year, and [illegible] men ten shillings per day; all the dirt collected in the Eighth Ward was dumped at Watt-street; has [illegible] in any of the carts employed in his Ward; [illegible] to receive any assistance from the Police in [illegible] and preventing the violation of [illegible]; gave bills last Fall to the workmen employed in his Ward; knew of a man who bought up a large amount of these due bills, paying nine [illegible] out of the; the new contractors have as yet done nothing in the Eighth Ward; since Jan. 1, 1857; [illegible] have employed on no other district than the Eighth Ward; had only few men on his roll since that [illegible] from the Eighth Ward were deposited [illegible] Ward during 1856, was between twelve [illegible] thousand dollars.

[illegible] Ward in 1856; the cumbring ground was at [illegible] Varick-street; has immense quantity of [illegible] into Dey-street and West-street; by [illegible] think the cost of cleaning that year [illegible] $12,000; thinks it cannot be done for less than ten to fifteen loads of dirt are [illegible] to be collected; the cleaning of West-[illegible] street is hardly completed before it is necessary to do the work again, the filth accumulates so very rapidly; in that year Broadway [illegible] every day.

[illegible] sworn.—Is Inspector for the First District; employs on an average 28 men; has had as many as 60; number of carts will average 10 for that year; [illegible] for cleaning; has paid as high as two dollars; [illegible] his Ward three or four times during the year; never owned a cart and for dumping; [illegible] Broadway and Washington-street [illegible] has to obtain a license from the Street Cleaning Department for permission to dump; [illegible] work day.

Teachers' Association.

[illegible] meeting of the Teachers' Association [illegible] Hall, on Saturday evening, [illegible] Esq., President, in the Chair. [illegible] of the minutes, Mrs. VANDIAN, a [illegible] written on the subject, presented some [illegible] of a new system of primary teaching, particularly in regard to the subject of Language. Her [illegible] listened to with interest, and called [illegible] complimentary remarks from Messrs. HARRISON, [illegible] and Scott, and a vote of thanks.

[illegible] on the "Diffusion of Knowledge" was [illegible] by Mr. JACOB FREEMAN, of Grammar School No. [illegible] Ward. The essayist received a vote [illegible] for his very creditable performance. The [illegible] of the evening was of a routine sort. [illegible] of members present was about thirty. [illegible] meets in a room of the Hall of the [illegible] of Education—a small but comfortable room, [illegible] except by the fine portrait of Dr. [illegible]. During the coming month [illegible] are to be arranged about the walls, in [illegible] the Association Library will be disposed. This [illegible] to be an old as yet; they hope to make it [illegible] a valuable professional one before long.

[illegible] NUMBER.—To-day's *Life Illustrated* [illegible] TRAVELLING, his Portrait and Biography; [illegible] WRITER goes to hear Kit; [illegible] of Economy, Illustrated; Two [illegible] and Interesting Fruit-Trees, Illustrated; [illegible] over the Alleghanies; [illegible] Time; The Great to Come; Longevity—[illegible] Law of Nature; The Problem of Life; Spring [illegible] Our Inventors; Adorn and Beautify your [illegible] Rocky—Snow Fancies; Winter—Spring; [illegible] Literary Notices; Forney's Office; [illegible] Notices; Unfinished Aphorisms; [illegible] Monument to the Father [illegible] Illustrated; Views of the [illegible] FRANKLIN'S Letters, etc. [illegible] For sale everywhere. Publication Office, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. See 5th page of This Times for further particulars.

[illegible] IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AT BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS of MARTIN VAN BUREN and THOMAS H. BENTON, have just been added to the collection at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY, [illegible] Fulton-street, is just re[illegible] and AMBROTYPES are produced. [illegible] visitor to this town will find it a convenient place to procure first-class AMBROTYPES and [illegible]

While in India Dr. H. JAMES discovered a purifying and healing Pill (made from oriental flowers, [illegible] and herbs) which produces Costiveness, the [illegible] of all diseases, and regulates the bowels [illegible] one motion a day. With the bowels in this condition, in accordance with the laws of nature, the invalid cannot be sick. Health is the result of a regular motion of the bowels. Sent anywhere free of postage; one dollar per box—each box contains [illegible] Pills, one of which is a dose. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 10 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J. [illegible] Doctor continues to send directions for making his "Great Consumption Remedy" to every one who forwards him four postage stamps.

[illegible] *From the Alton (Ill.) Courier.*

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whoever is troubled with hoarseness, cough, or soreness of the throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, an invention by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, of Boston, and which may be had of druggists generally throughout the country. We have tried the article, and can cheerfully recommend them in all cases of bronchial affections. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable. So much are they now used [illegible] of great value. So much are they now used [illegible] have appeared, of which the inventors and proprietors have warned the public. He then is troubled with any soreness of the throat can easily satisfy our words by a trial.

[illegible] GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after [illegible] of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, [illegible] Wolverton, A. & Co. are now offering for sale a [illegible] simple and efficient gas machine, [illegible] in all respects to the wants of private [illegible], public and private schools, churches, colleges, [illegible], theatres, hotels, watering places, [illegible] as well as of towns and villages. Details will be [illegible] by applying in person or by letter to the [illegible] Company, where a machine can be seen [illegible], and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[illegible] GAS WORKS.—The undersigned [illegible] attention to his improved [illegible] designed for country residences, factories, [illegible]. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give [illegible] satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against [illegible] by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 216 Broadway, New-York.

S. COATES.

BOYS AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.—P. C. BARNUM & Co., Nos. 193, 195 and 199 Chatham Square, having given their special attention to this particular branch of their business, are now prepared to exhibit a larger and better selection of boys' and youths' clothing than ever before to the discriminating public. One of their salesmen, who has been having been exclusively dedicated to the interests of this journal, will be found replete with every description of apparel necessary to their wants.

P. C. BARNUM & Co.,
Nos. 193, 195 and 199 Chatham Square.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, rose vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Descriptions by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

DR. WISTAR CRISDLE'S CELEBRATED MAGIC COMPOUND. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA. Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for these country diseases. Principal Depôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

KIRK'S WORM PASTILLES are the most delicious, effective and inoccuous of all vermifuges, are [illegible] for sending children of all ages, in the country. They contain no mineral element, [illegible] recommended by a [illegible] physician as a [illegible] purgative, [illegible] and all scrofulous, and [illegible] Sold by D. K. LAMPHAR & Co., [illegible] Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York; [illegible] Druggists, Sacramento-st. 6th, and Pastilles [illegible]

[illegible] BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—This beautiful and original Comedy, so much admired in London by Queen Victoria, who went to see it at the Marylebone Theatre lately, will be repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of "Life in Brooklyn" is drawing such excitement at this house, that hundreds are unable to gain admittance. It will be repeated again to night together with the mirth-provoking pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the beautiful comedietta of the "Swiss Swains," with dancing by Miss ADELAIDE PAGET, Mr. SIL. WEED, &c. Go early and get a good seat.

(Advertisement.)

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS, Buff and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, Brushes, &c., Wholesale and Retail. By WOODRUFF & WHEELS, No. 59 Catharine-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES. J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sallow and cadaverous complexion which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone under the operation of these great purifiers of the secretions and the blood. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

(Advertisement.)

JOHN HENRY HALE'S GALLERY OF HALLOTYPES, At PESSIMONE'S Temple of Art, No. 536 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

(Advertisement.)

AMUSING RUMOR.—It is currently reported that KNOX, having grown rich by his travels, intended to retire as a country life and fast horses, but the assertion is untrue. Gratitude binds him to the town. His customers need his services, and he, generous and devoted hatter, will not desert them. His Spring hat is only four dollars. No. 212 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

(Advertisement.)

DIAPHANEOTYPES.—The most beautiful style of Photographic Pictures ever introduced, made only at the Root Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

STRAWBERRIES. Fine ripe Strawberries, just received at TAYLOR'S Saloon, corner Broadway and Franklin-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Death of the Sheriff of Kings County.

JEROME EVERSON, Sheriff of Kings County, died at his residence in Brooklyn at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, from congestion of the brain and lungs. Deceased was elected Sheriff in 1855. He has been unwell for several months past, but not to such a degree that he could not attend to the duties of his office most of the time. On Monday night he retired, apparently as well as he had been for some time, but about 3 o'clock yesterday morning it was discovered that he was dying. He was much respected by his acquaintances for many ennobling qualities.

CASPER A. SPARKS, Under Sheriff, filed his bonds with the County Clerk yesterday as Sheriff, as required by the statute. Mr. SPARKS has been Under Sheriff for seven or eight years.

Mr. EVERSON was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence at the jail, and will be attended by the Common Council, Board of Supervisors, and a large military force. The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and adopted resolutions of respect to his memory.

Gas.

There is a prospect that the citizens of Brooklyn will be supplied, at no distant day, with gas at a reasonable rate. The Brooklyn Consolidated Gas Light Company propose to supply the public lights for $1 25 per thousand cubic feet, and in private houses at $2 50—to make no charge for metres, and besides removing all the odious restrictions of other Companies, they propose to furnish each consumer with twenty feet of service pipe, and as much more as each may want at actual cost. They want a contract to supply the city for ten years at the above prices, unless some other Company offers to furnish the gas at a less price, then the contract to be void. A Committee of the Council has reported in favor of entering into contract with this Company, and to give them permission to lay their pipes throughout the city. The report will be considered one week from next Monday night.

Getting Along.

Coroner SHELZ, of Brooklyn, is creating quite a furore. A few days since a gang under his advice censured a druggist and physician in the care of BERKMAN, who committed suicide, and on Monday Dr. LAPHAM, of New-York, was censured by one of his gang, they determining that a patient whom the Doctor lost at Greenpoint did not have the disease for which he was treating him.

Ragged School in Williamsburg.

The Industrial School, under the auspices of the ladies of Williamsburg, held their third anniversary on Monday evening, at Washington Hall, and it would be difficult to find a better-disciplined or better-behaved group of children than were then assembled. One could scarcely identify the neatly-dressed boys and girls with the rag-pickers and beggars of a few months before, now transformed by the magic of cold water and kind treatment into presentable human beings. The children entered heartily into the spirit of the thing—recited well; sang, with the love of it.

There was a happy indifference to color; shon faces shone here and there, and one little colored boy described the good deeds he was going to do in Kansas some day. The Treasurer's report was read—which was interesting in a certain degree, inasmuch as it gave one some idea of the amount of good which could be done with $1,056, the sum received and expended with a trifling reservation during the last year. Mr. VAN METER, of the Five Point's Mission, related some interesting anecdotes from his personal experience, and Rev. R. FERRIS, of the First Universalist Church, gave a short address. An impromptu collection was taken, and the sum of $46 50 raised thereby. The managers are anxious to raise funds for the purpose of a comfortable house to supersede the tumble-down old building which they occupy at present. They deserve it.

☞ An act was adopted by the Brooklyn Common Council Monday evening, empowering the city to issue bonds for the payment of outstanding claims against the late city of Williamsburg, the same to be paid by taxation upon that portion of the city.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 31.

$6000	Ohio 6s, '90	101	200	Reading R. R.	bs 79⅞
15,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	105	1100	do	s30 79⅞
6,000	Virginia 6s	91⅞	700	do	c 79⅞
10,000	do	b60 92	400	do	b60 80⅞
2,500	do	91⅞	300	do	s15 79⅞
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	93⅞	60	M.S. & N.Ia.R.R.	115 73
10,000	Miss. St. 6s	b30 84⅞	200	do	b30 73⅞
20,000	do	73⅞	80	do	b60 73⅞
5,000	do	b3 84	100	do	s10 73⅞
5,000	do	b30 84⅞	100	do	73⅞
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103	230	do	73⅞
2,000	Erie R. R. Bs, 1875	91⅞	100	do	s60 73⅞
14,000	E. R. C. Bs, 1871	s5 79	600	do	s10 73⅞
2,000	H. R. R. 2d Mtge.	66⅞	50	do	s30 73⅞
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs	102⅞	225	do	73⅞
3,000	do	100⅞	16	Ill. Cen. R. R.	128
3,000	do	102⅞	50	do	b60 128
12	Ill. Cent. Rights	125	200	do	s30 128⅛
5,000	Har. R. 1st mo.	82	340	do	128⅛
1,000	Chi. & R. I. bds.	103	160	do	s30 128⅛
10	Mechs' Ex. Bk.	108	175	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	54⅞
18	Bank State of N.Y.	107⅞	50	do	54⅞
6	Bank of Commerce	106⅞	1000	do	54⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 95⅞	45	Gal. & Chic. R.	108
10	do	95⅞	315	do	s5 108⅛
5	Hanover Bank	80	50	do	s30 108
15	Continental Bank	107⅞	100	do	b30 108⅛
30	Importers' & Tra. Bk.	167	250	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s5 73
100	N. Y. Cen. RR.	s10 88⅞	50	do	b15 73
150	do	b10 88⅞	300	do	b10 73⅛
100	do	c 88⅞	200	do	b30 73⅛
100	do	b5 88⅞	300	do	b5 73⅛
5	do	88⅞	300	do	s30 73
5	do	89⅞	400	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	c 108⅛
100	do	b60 89	107	do	c 108⅛
200	do	b30 88⅞	100	do	b60 108
50	do	b10 88⅞	200	do	108⅛
256	Erie Railroad	c 62	100	do	b30 108⅛
150	do	62	50	do	s30 108⅛
300	do	s30 62	40	do	c 108⅛
200	do	b60 62⅛	100	do	b60 108
200	do	s10 62	100	La Cr. & Mil. R.	b60 77⅞
400	do	b5 62	5	do	76⅞
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	36	50	do	76⅞
100	Panama R. R.	b60 92	24	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	77
15	do	c 94	50	do	77⅛

$6,000	Ohio 6s, '90	101⅞	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b5 88⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	103⅞	100	do	88⅞
1,000	do	103⅞	100	do	88⅞
10	Manhattan Bank	70	100	do	b60 88⅞
200	Erie Railroad	c 62	100	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	108⅛
100	do	62	100	do	108⅛
100	do	62	100	do	108⅛
100	do	62	100	do